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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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DROWNED IN THE SQUALL

Three Members of John Hartman's Family Party Lost in Hell Gate.

YACHT LIFTED OUT OF THE WATER

Hartman, His Baby, and a Boarder the Victims—A Heroic Rescue by Capt. Milner.

WIND TRAVELED SIXTY MILES AN HOUR

Storm Came Suddenly and Played Havoc with Lives and Boats—Excursionists Not Numerous.

In rivers, sound, and bay yesterday the storm made havoc with lives and boats.

A family of five, who went for an outing on Long Island Sound yesterday, had a sad ending to their sail. Three of the party were drowned at 7:20 o'clock last night, in the dangerous waters of Little Hell Gate.

The family was that of John Hartman of 223 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. The party which he took out consisted of his wife, Theresa, thirty-five years old; Joseph Whitley, twenty-four years old, of the same address, a boarder with the Hartmans; Leo Hartman, the seven-year-old son of Hartman, and Mr. Whitley's son, Alexander, two years old.

Hartman leased a small yacht for the season, and has been in the habit of taking out his family Sundays and holidays. He was credited with being a good sailor. He was forty years old.

The party spent yesterday afternoon in a cruise up the Sound. As darkness fell Hartman was heading for Capt. Milner's float, at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, where the yacht lays up.

He was just heading through Little Hell Gate when a sudden squall, accompanied by heavy winds, struck the yacht. It lifted the boat out of the water and turned it completely over, throwing out all the occupants.

Hartman was the only member of the party who could swim. He struck out, trying to save his wife and boy. The sound of his hallooing could be heard by several hundred people who were near the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Capt. Milner was one of several who launched rowboats and put out in the direction of the drowning family. The Captain is an old seafaring man, who has taken care of yachts and rented boats for years in the neighborhood.

The storm was so severe at the time that all the boats put back except Milner's. The old seaman stuck to his task. He reached the scene of the capsizing and succeeded in grabbing the two-year-old child and lifting it into the boat. Then he turned his attention to Mrs. Hartman and the young Hartman.

He had just got the two into his boat when it turned over, and all four were thrown into the water again. Milner, with great difficulty, succeded in getting the boat righted and the people back into it. But the baby lay lifeless in the bottom of the boat, and when the workers on shore tried to resuscitate the little fellow they found their efforts vain

Mrs. Hartman and her son were brought to consciousness with the aid of a Harlem Hospital surgeon, and taken home.

Capt. Milner was unable to reach Hartman or Whitley, and Hartman was carried down the river. Whitley sank almost as soon as he struck the water. The boat was carried down with the tide.

A policeman reported the drowning to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street police, and the Coroner was notified. A permit was granted for an undertaker to take charge of the little boy's body.

WIND FAST AND FURIOUS.

Its Speed at One Time Sixty Miles an Hour—Few Took Excursions.

Companies that owned excursion boats were much disappointed yesterday by the inclement weather. They had counted on having a big day, particularly as the trains on the Brooklyn Bridge were not going to run and they thought excursionists would be more likely, therefore, to patronize the steamboats.

The day was warm enough to make persons anxious to get out of town, but the sky from early in the forenoon threatened rain. About 9,000 excursionists had gone to Coney Island by the Iron steamboats before the rain began, and a thousand or two more went down the same way after the first shower. The Iron Steamboat Company had counted on carrying 25,000 passengers.

The steamboat Taurus carried about 1,000 passengers to Long Branch.

Other steamboat companies were disappointed in much the same way. The clouds and rain reduced their traffic by more than one-half.

Many who had foreseen the storms were coming back home at the time when outgoing traffic is usually heaviest.

The trolley and steam railroad lines to Coney Island did a fair business in the forenoon.

The heavy rainstorms broke over the city in the afternoon and early evening. They belonged to the class of local showers which, Mr. Dunn of the Weather Bureau says, form from sea mists back on the Orange Mountains, and then come rolling down to the Hudson Valley and adjacent country.

The first storm came about 2:30 o'clock P. M., accompanied by capricious winds that shifted from one quarter to another so fast that the Weather Bureau officials up in their high tower could scarcely keep track of them at all. The machine that records the wind's velocity indicated a rate of sixty miles an hour for five minutes. The wind whistled and roared among the tops of the high buildings for a while, and finding nothing there it could tear loose dived down into the streets and devoted itself to hats and umbrellas.

The rain came with the high winds, and fell with unusual rapidity. Umbrellas were worse than nothing. There were many persons on the streets who had been frightened by the dark clouds, and were making their way home from the steamboat wharves and ferries. Doorways soon became crowded, and every place of shelter available was utilized.

Fortunately the excursion boats caught in the storm were not crowded, and most of their passengers found plenty of room in the cabins to keep out of the rain.

The Cygnus of the Iron Steamboat Company's line was just about to leave Pier 1 when the first storm came. There were about 1,000 persons on board. The boat was tied to the pier and remained there until the storm passed.

Most of the passengers remained on board the boat and made the trip to the island.

The evening storm was much like that of the afternoon. The wind was not quite so high, but the rain fell even faster than it did in the afternoon. Altogether over 1.06 inches of rain fell before 11 o'clock.

The second storm reached the city at precisely 7 o'clock.

The temperature by the official register at the Weather Bureau was 77° before the

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BIG FIRE IN SPRAGUE, WASH.

A Million Dollars Lost—Many Families Homeless—Car Shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad Burned.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 4.—Sprague, the county seat of Lincoln County, and the division point of the Northern Pacific Railroad, having a population of 3,000, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday. A high wind, amounting almost to a hurricane, was blowing at the time. Over $1,000,000 worth of property was burned in two hours' time.

The fire started in a livery stable on the south side of the railroad track. On the north side the station was the first to go, and from there the flames spread to the railroad headquarters building, icehouse, hotels, and railroad restaurants, taking everything in the shape of a building.

On the south side of the tracks, the first two blocks of frame buildings went like a flash, and the immense car shops and roundhouse next. Seven of the engines were gotten out in time to save them before the roundhouse fell in, burying three others.

The huge oil tanks in the rear of the shops exploded, scattering the burning oil around and spreading the fire to the business portion of the town.

Every business house, with the exception of three small stores and the First National Bank, was burned.

Very little if any merchandise was saved. Last night many of the citizens were homeless.

A special train left here last night, carrying food and tents to the sufferers. The fire may be a deathblow to Sprague, as it is probable the Northern Pacific will now move its shops here.

A CHURCH HIT BY LIGHTNING

MANY WORSHIPPERS AT QUAKERTOWN, N. J., SEVERELY INJURED.

Clothing Stripped from the Victims—The Entire Congregation Dazed and the Building Fired.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Lightning struck the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place this afternoon just after the close of the services, and a number of persons, including the minister and his wife, were so badly injured that they may die.

The Injured.

Those seriously are:
BANNON, ASA, the sexton.
BOWMAN, the Rev. J. D., pastor of the church.
BOWMAN, Mrs.
FRACE, Miss MINNIE.
HOFF, JAMES.
HOFFMAN, Miss K.

When the services were concluded a little ahead of time, so that the people might have a chance to reach their homes before the approaching storm broke, many of the congregation waited in the church for the storm to pass. Some of them formed groups in the entry under the tower. They were joined by the minister and the Rev. J. D. Bowman.

The first lightning after the storm broke struck the tower, and took a zigzag course down its side. At the belfry the current entered the tower, and ran down inside to the vestibule.

Some of those in the vestibule were completely stripped of their clothing. All were stunned and burned.

Miss Minnie Frace was standing close to the side wall of the vestibule, with her back toward the wall. The bolt struck her on the back of the head, passed around her body and down her back and legs to the floor. Her clothing was torn into shreds and stripped from her. Even her shoes and stockings were torn apart and away from her feet. So intense was the heat that afterward her chatelaine watch was found on the floor, with the glass, gold, and works fused into a single mass.

The burns on the young woman's body were terrible. The course of the fluid could be traced from the time it entered her body until it left it. There was a red and black streak, showing the course of the current. The blood in some of the veins seemed to have coagulated, and to remain stationary. After a time it turned black.

Miss Frace was unconscious when picked up a few minutes later, and has remained so. It is not thought that she will live.

The Rev. Mr. Bowman was standing close to Miss Frace. The bolt struck him and tore off the greater portion of his clothing. One shoe and stocking and his undershirt alone remained, although the latter was rent. The minister was badly gurned, but not fatally. He suffers intense agony. He says it seems as though his blood is boiling. His body is livid where it is not burned.

Mrs. Kuhl, Mrs. Hoffman, Asa McPherson, James Hoff, Mrs. Bowman, wife of the pastor; John Wilson, and Aza Bowman, a relative of the minister, and sexton of the church, were more or less shocked and burned. None of them are considered seriously hurt. A number of others were knocked down and dazed.

LA TOURAINE HAS A MISHAP

Ran Thirty Hours with a Single Screw—Propeller Scraped a Plate.

The French line steamship La Touraine, which arrived yesterday from Havre, met with a peculiar mishap during the voyage. It resulted in a stoppage of the port engine for thirty hours, the ship proceeding under the starboard engine during that time and at reduced speed.

The vessel was speeding along at her usual gait, when suddenly a jolting, grinding sensation was felt in the after part of the vessel. That was Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The engines were stopped, and as soon as the vessel had lost her headway a boat was lowered and dropped under the stern for the purpose of making an examination there, an investigation in the engine room having shown that nothing was the matter with the machinery.

It was found that one of the plates between the propellers had bulged outward, and that the tips of the port propeller flanges scraped against it at every revolution. As the starboard screw worked freely, Capt. Santelli decided to resume the voyage, using that screw only.

The lifeboat was hoisted, and the ship was headed on her course, and for thirty hours ran under her starboard engine. Then the port engine was given an experimental turn, and when it was found that it worked freely it was used the rest of the voyage. La Touraine left Havre July 27 with 512 passengers, 250 cabin and 253 in the steerage. Among the former was Fred Hoey, the crack pigeon shot, who distanced all competitors in the tournament at Aix-le-Bains.

Other passengers by the ship were Mrs. and Miss de Cespedes, the wife and daughter of the dead Cuban leader; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kluberg, Mr. and Mrs. John Mott, T. R. Stewart, E. L. Nelson, Henry Newell Palmer, and H. W. S. Pell.

Family Row About Bloomers.

EATON, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Mrs. John Frick and her husband quarreled over the question whether or not their daughter should wear bloomers. The Fricks are old people, wealthy, and have a large family of grown-up children. Frick is seventy-five years old and very feeble. He advocated bloomers. He and his wife quarreled viciously, and finally Mrs. Frick attempted to pull out her husband's whiskers. Not succeeding, she cut them off. The fight was so bitter that both the old people are under a physician's care, and it is feared Mrs. Frick will become insane.

Callers at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 4.—The President had as callers to-day E. C. Benedict and family, and the United States Consul at Florence, C. B. Davis, who is spending the Summer at Marion. They came on the steam yacht Oneida, which arrived this afternoon on the cruise with the New-York Yacht Club.

VICTIMS WERE TORTURED

Gross Cruelties Inflicted on the Kucheng Missionaries.

DR. STEWART AND HIS WIFE BURNED

Miss Hartford and Other Americans Escape, Though Severely Wounded—Several Children Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Telegraph tomorrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that the massacre at Kucheng occurred July 31. The officials suppressed the news for three days.

The Dead.

The names of the killed are:
GORDON, Miss ANNIE, English Zenana Mission.
MARSHALL, Miss ELSIE, English Zenana Mission.
NEWCOMBE, Miss BESSIE, English Zenana Mission.
SAUNDERS, Miss NELLIE, Church Missionary Society.
SAUNDERS, Miss TOPSY, Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, Miss FLORA, English Zenana Mission.
STEWART, Mrs., wife of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, the Rev. Dr., Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, five children of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Two of Dr. Stewart's children survive. One had one knee broken, and the other, a baby, lost an eye. The following were also saved: Miss Hartwell of the American Mission; Miss Codrington of the English Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foo-Chow, with a party of volunteers, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch for the scene, and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Americans.

The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women.

The Times will print a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Rev. Dr. Stewart and his wife and one child were burned to death in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, the two Misses Saunders, the two Misses Gordon, and Miss Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded about the head. This dispatch confirms the report that the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Dr. Gregory of Hartford escaped. Both of them were wounded. The list of killed given by The Times does not correspond with that in The Standard's dispatch.

The indignation in Shanghai is intense. Nevertheless, the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting has been arranged for to-morrow to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made, and that the guilty persons be punished. The Mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams. The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest says the American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory, escaped, but the former was fearfully injured. Several English and American children were killed.

The Standard will to-morrow demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment, and that a stern example be made of the officials, who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say:

If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British resident, we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome.

The Chronicle will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foreigners to be respected forever, but, in view of the conditions existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there, especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. The whole question, The Chronicle adds, ought to be reconsidered.

The Times will say the outrage must, of course, form the subject of strong representation to China from England, and probably from the United States also. It must not be passed over as a trifle. Immunity of the murderers would cause a standing menace to the lives and property of the whole European community in China.

MISS HARTFORD SAVED.

She, with the Other Americans, Was Wounded.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, yesterday afternoon received the following cable message from the Rev. George B. Smythe, at Kucheng, China:

Ten English killed; Miss Hartford safe; our missionaries safe.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin said that their missionaries consisted of M. C. Wilcox, Dr. Gregory, Miss Mabel Hartford of Dover, N. H., and Miss W. H. Rouse of Minnesota.

The first dispatch from Dr. Smythe, received Saturday, was to the effect that Miss Hartford had been wounded, but Dr. Smythe's dispatch yesterday shows that she has not been injured.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin said Kucheng, where the massacre took place, is ninety miles from Foo Chow, in the same province, and has a population of about 50,000 people.

"I do not know the cause of the riot," he said. "It is only a matter of conjecture. It was a local affair, and of no general significance, and was occasioned by some evil-disposed persons. Another element that entered into it is the disturbed feeling in the country owing to the Japanese victories. There is a general feeling of unrest."

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin was the first white woman to visit Kucheng. She was there in 1867.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department received the following cablegram from Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, to-day, in reference to the reported massacre near Kucheng: "Americans safe; none hurt; ten British killed."

A Blackburn Candidate Beaten.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 4.—An exciting primary was held here yesterday, and Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the Blackburn candidate for the Legislature, was defeated by James A. Violet, the McCreary man. The city was expected to go for Taylor by about 200 votes, but Violet carried it by 24 votes. Out in the county Violet had everything his own way.

Susan B. Anthony Ill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Miss Susan B. Anthony is confined to her bed at her home in this city, and has been compelled to cancel immediate engagements. Miss Mary S. Anthony said to-night that her sister was improving, and that she hoped soon to be at her usual work again.

Another Trolley Victim.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Patrick O'Neill, thirty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was struck by Trolley Car No. 321 of the Newark Line, at Grand and Pike Streets, this afternoon, and severely injured. He was taken to the City Hospital. The motorman was not arrested.

Left Millions, but No Child.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Reynolds, widow of "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, the steamboat man, died at her home at M Iregor, near Dubuque, Saturday. She was childless, and the millions of the estate will go to her brothers, of whom Joy Morton of Chicago is one.

WON'T BE A DISTURBING ELEMENT

But Police Commissioner Grant Says He Has Not Considered the Matter of Resignation from the Board.

Commissioner Grant declined last night to discuss the occurrences of Friday and Saturday at Police Headquarters. He said he had no statement to make in regard to the "joint and authoritative" pronouncement of his colleagues.

"I prefer," he said, "to let the affair rest at present with what I said Saturday. As to my retiring from the board, I do not propose to be a disturbing element in it, while I have not even considered the matter of resignation.

"As to my colleagues, I have seen none of them to-day, nor have I had any communication with them. The matter so far as I am concerned rests exactly as it did Saturday evening.

"As to the story that Mr. Platt inspired my action or that politics had anything to do with it, I know of no foundation for such rumor. I have not seen Mr. Platt for months, and I have not seen Mr. Lauterbach or any of Mr. Platt's close friends.

"It would be agreeable to me if the subject of my opinion on the trial of Capt. Eakins and the action of the other members of the board thereon were allowed to rest until circumstances change the position I was in when I talked on Saturday. For my part, I have not just now anything to say on the matter."

BARRIOS PLANS A GREAT COUP

PROPOSES A FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

A Revolution in Honduras Part of the Programme—Nicaragua and Salvador to be Coerced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Private advices received from Guatemala this evening state that President Barrios of Guatemala has formed a secret alliance with Costa Rica, looking to the formation of a union of all the Central American States, with Guatemala exercising the dominant influence in the new federation.

The first step in this programme will be the downfall of the present Bonilla administration in Honduras, and the appointment of his successor in the person of Marco Soto. This last-named gentleman is favorable to the proposition, and, if the present plans are perfected, so that he may by a coup d'état assume the Presidential office, the assistance of Honduras can be obtained in the plan for a federation of the five States, and Nicaragua and Salvador will thus, it is claimed, be compelled to join with the other republics as a matter of self-interest.

Marco Soto filled for a number of years the office of President of Honduras. He owed his elevation to the Chief Magistracy to the powerful aid of Gen. Rufino Barrios, who was then the Dictator of Guatemala, and easily the greatest political and military force in Central America. When Barrios made war on Salvador, Soto refused to cooperate with him. Barrios at once incited a revolution in Honduras. Through his aid the revolutionists were successful, and Soto was overthrown. Subsequently Barrios was killed, and his ambitious scheme of a Central American union, with himself as the central figure, came to naught.

The Presidency of Guatemala is now filled by another member of the Barrios family, a nephew of the Dictator. It is claimed, without any qualification, that, following the example of his uncle, he will use his influence again to place Soto in the Presidency of Honduras.

Those who are familiar with the present conditions in the little Latin-American republics say that a new revolution can be easily started in Honduras, composed of the dissatisfied elements, now out of power, with Soto at their head, and that these, with such assistance as Guatemala can covertly give them, can speedily overthrow the present Bonilla administration. The three Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica therefore would practically dominate the situation.

President Barrios of Guatemala, it is said, is the more desirous of this new alliance, inasmuch as at present Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador are now closely allied. This trio of republics, which are contiguous to each other, forms a geographical wedge, so to speak, between Guatemala on the north and Costa Rica on the south. Without the active co-operation of one of the three, it would be difficult for Guatemala and Costa Rica to assume an offensive attitude toward the remainder. The withdrawal of Honduras from the triple alliance and her co-operation with the other republics would give to the latter a preponderance of power, the value of which can be readily appreciated.

To what extent President Barrios can carry through his programme can only be conjectured, but it is believed in Guatemala that he will succeed. What renders his plan the more feasible is the hereditary enmity, or lack of comity, at least, which exists between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Costa Rica would, it is said, delight to see her ancient enemy, Nicaragua, humbled, as she would necessarily be if compelled perforce to join a Central American federation, the controlling influence of which would be friendly to Costa Rica. Should Nicaragua, on the other hand, decline to join the union, she would still be at a disadvantage in that she would enjoy none of the benefits which would result from it. The situation, therefore, is pregnant with significance, and future developments are awaited with interest by the political leaders in all of the Central American States, by whom the foregoing facts seem to be well understood.

A SUIT INVOLVING SEVERAL MILLIONS

Mrs. Hetty Green the Defendant—Chicago Property at Stake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A case involving Chicago property valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and in which the plaintiffs are the children of the late George W. Gage, and the defendant Mrs. Hetty Green, the New-York millionairess, will be heard in the Supreme Court of the United States probably early in November.

The Gage heirs seek to set aside the foreclosure of mortgages given by Gage to Mrs. Green. When the mortgage was foreclosed, Mrs. Green bought in the property, and it stands to-day in her name.

The plaintiffs, it is alleged, are acting under advice given them by the late Judge Gresham.

Hoboken Counterfeiters Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Abby L. Smith, forty-four years old, and William Wagner, twenty-four years old, of Hoboken, were lodged in the County Jail to-day on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine of this city. The prisoners are charged with issuing counterfeit two-dollar silver notes, and five-dollar Treasury and National bank notes. They will be arraigned before Commissioner Romaine to-morrow.

Burial of the Boy Miss Flagler Shot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Twenty-five hundred persons to-day attended the funeral services of Ernest Green, the little colored boy shot by Miss Elizabeth Flagler last Friday. There were many white persons in the vast audience that filled Shiloh Baptist Church and crowded the pavement outside the edifice.

Contrary to expectations, there was absolutely no excitement.

Murphy Out of the Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Franklin Murphy has publicly announced his withdrawal from the Republican Gubernatorial race owing to pressure of business, which will prevent him making a canvass. Mr. Murphy expects to remain at the head of the Republican State Committee, of which he is Chairman.

KILLED WITH HIS OWN BOMB

A Discharged Coal Miner in France Seeks to Kill His Former Employer and Loses His Own Life.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An attempt was made today to murder M. Vuillemin, the Managing Director of the coal mines at Aniche, eight miles from Douai, in the Department of Nord.

A monster banquet had been prepared for the celebration to-day of the completion of the fiftieth year of M. Vuillemin's connection with the mines.

After mass had been celebrated this morning, M. Vuillemin, surrounded by a party of engineers and shareholders in the mines, was standing under the church porch, when an Anarchist miner named Camille Decoux, who had been dismissed from the service of the company after the strike of 1893, approached and fired five shots from a revolver at him.

Three of the bullets took effect, one striking M. Vuillemin in the cheek, another in the hand, and another in the back, inflicting serious, but not dangerous, wounds.

After emptying his revolver Decoux was preparing to throw a bomb, which he had concealed under his coat, when by some means the infernal machine exploded prematurely, disemboweling the would-be murderer and hurling his body a distance of seven feet from where he had been standing.

Ten of the bystanders were slightly injured by the explosion. Decoux was carried to the Mayoralty House, but died immediately after his arrival there.

The attempt upon M. Vuillemin's life has created great excitement throughout the district.

After the bomb exploded, Decoux's father, who was among those gathered about the entrance to the church, became greatly excited, and rushed to the spot where his son lay and began to kick him, all the time screaming "Canaille!" "Assassin!" and the combined efforts of several witnesses of the assault were necessary to restrain him.

The force of the explosion threw down several of the bystanders, but only four persons were injured. All the windows of an inn in the vicinity were shattered.

Decoux, who was twenty-six years of age and unmarried, had recently been working at Wazlers, a short distance from Aniche.

M. Vuillemin was removed to his home in a carriage immediately after his wounds had been dressed, and is now making favorable progress toward recovery.

BERLIN, MD., DESTROYED BY FIRE

Hundreds of Persons Homeless and Without Shelter for the Night—Enormous Loss of Property.

BERLIN, Md., Aug. 5.—This town was practically consumed by fire to-day.

The loss is enormous.

Hundreds are homeless and are without shelter for the night.

DEATH OF CHARLES DUNLAP OF CHICAGO

Fatally Injured by a Runaway Car at the Chutes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Dunlap, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, died at 2:15 o'clock this morning, at his residence, 6,530 Ross Avenue, of injuries which he received at the chutes last Thursday night.

Mr. Dunlap, with a party of friends, was riding up the inclined plane preparatory to shooting the chute. The hoisting machinery got beyond control, and the car, in which were fifteen persons, was dashed against the buffer with great force. A number of the occupants were thrown out. The car was released by the contact, and rapidly descended the inclined plane till it was crushed against the lower buffer. Those who made the descent were all seriously injured. Mr. Dunlap was the second to die.

Mr. Dunlap was forty-eight years old, and was one of the best known railroad men in Chicago. He came to Chicago from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company in 1886 as trainmaster. He was rapidly promoted to be First Division Superintendent, then Assistant General Superintendent, and, in 1893, was made General Superintendent.

DEATH OF EBENEZER K. WRIGHT

President of the Park National Bank Dies at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, President of the Park National Bank of this city, died early yesterday morning of meningitis at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mr. Wright was born in Wright's Settlement, near Rome, N. Y., July 28, 1857.

Having acquired a good knowledge of banking methods in Utica, Mr. Wright came to New-York, and secured a minor position in the Park National Bank. Here his value was quickly appreciated, and his rise was speedy.

He was made cashier of the bank in 1878, and Second Vice President in 1880. He was made President of the bank in 1890.

Mr. Wright leaves a wife, who was Josephine Lyon Hamliton, two daughters, and one son.

DROWNED IN THE NIAGARA RIVER

Two Men Capsized from a Boat—Bodies Go Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 4.—In a terrific storm of wind, rain, and hail this afternoon Elwood F. Butler, Chief Engineer of the Niagara Falls Paper Company, and Timothy Sweeney, a machinist in the employ of the same company, were capsized in a boat in the upper river near Grass Island and drowned.

The swift current carried the bodies over the falls, and they have not yet been recovered.

Butler was forty-five years old. He leaves a wife and three children. He came here from Hamilton, Ohio, this Spring. Sweeney was twenty-one years old, and the son of the Master Machinist of the Niagara Falls Paper Company.

One Hundred and Two Miles an Hour.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—In taking a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington yesterday, Engineer George Fredericks, with Engine No. 92, made the run from Louden Park to the navy yard, a distance of thirty-five and one-eighth miles, in 33½ minutes, the five and one-tenths miles between Landover and Anacostia were covered in 3 minutes, a rate equal to 102 miles per hour. This, it is said, beats the record for rapid railroad travel. Engine No. 92 is a new one.

McClusky as a Patrolman.

George McClusky, formerly in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, who has been assigned to patrol duty in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Precinct, reported for duty there last night. He had been away on a twelve days' leave of absence, which expired yesterday. He was assigned to a post at midnight.

Vice President Stevenson in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 4.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, arrived here at noon to-day, accompanied by his wife and daughter, on his way to Alaska. The party will continue its journey by the Canadian Pacific Railway to-morrow noon.

MAYOR SCHIEREN CALLED TO ACCOUNT

The Reform Ruler of Brooklyn Is Not Enforcing the Excise Law Sundays.

PROMISES HE MADE HAVE NOT BEEN FULFILLED

Drunkenness Has Been Increased by the Side-Door Policy—Not an Excise Arrest Made Yesterday.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES HAS BECOME A CITY OF RUM

Policemen, Knowing the Municipal Policy, Will Not See Open Violations of Law—Saloons in All Parts of the City Did a Rushing Business Yesterday—Beer Sold Even to Children—Too Many Votes Involved.

Any one who had the price yesterday could have bought unlimited quantities of rum and beer in Brooklyn—the "City of Churches," the "City of Homes."

Every saloon keeper in the city who cared to avail himself of the privilege opened his side door and sold liquor without molestation from the police, because it is generally believed that the so-called "Reform" Mayor, Mr. Charles A. Schieren, is not opposed to the "quiet" sale of rum on Sunday.

Not an arrest was made for violation of the excise law. A reporter for The New-York Times got this information at Police Headquarters.

"Has the excise law been strictly adhered to to-day in Brooklyn?"

This was the question the reporter put to the police official who gave the information.

"I think it has," was the reply. "I do not know of a single instance where it has been violated. In fact, I may say that I have not seen a single saloon open in Brooklyn."

To a stranger—one unfamiliar with the municipal affairs of New-York and Brooklyn, one who simply knew that each municipality had elected a reform Mayor, pledged to the impartial enforcement of law—the contrasts furnished yesterday would have been bewildering in the extreme.

In this city the police and their agents were diligently hunting for evidence of violation of the excise law. The comparatively few who succeeded in their efforts to purchase liquor did so under cover and in fear of the law. The path to the saloon in New-York was circuitous and uninviting—in many cases dangerous.

In the City of Churches the police complacently patrolled their beats, serenely indifferent to the widespread opening of side doors and the unrestrained sale of rum.

The Brooklyn saloon keepers extended a hearty welcome to the thirsty crowds which hurried from Theodore Roosevelt's territory from early in the morning until late at night. There was no hesitation displayed by bartenders in serving drinks to strangers.

"Public Decency and Order?"

Complaints have been made to Mayor Schieren from time to time that he was not enforcing the Sunday excise law, which is the same in Brooklyn as in New-York.

In answer to one of these public complaints, the Mayor recently said:

"The administration has been impressed from the start with the importance of having public decency and order observed. It will be apparent to any observer that this policy has been successfully enforced. We have been at all times ready to carry out the excise law as it stands."

How thoroughly the administration has been impressed with the importance of having "public decency and order" observed and how successfully this "policy" has been enforced are made plain by the fact that only two arrests have been made in Brooklyn by the police within a month for violation of the Sunday excise law.

There were 530 arrests in New-York in the same period.

The record is as follows:

	Arrests in Brooklyn.	Arrests in New-York.
Sunday, July 7	0	116
Sunday, July 14	1	138
Sunday, July 21	1	130
Sunday, July 28	0	146

There are 4,700 saloons in Brooklyn, and 8,500 in New-York.

There are 1,700 policemen in Brooklyn and 3,000 in New-York. The proportion of police to saloons is thus about the same in the two cities.

"Public decency and order"—how are they observed in Brooklyn Sunday under Mr. Schieren's "side-door" policy? The records show that drunkenness has increased in Brooklyn under this policy. The records show a fact of even greater significance, namely, that nearly three-quarters of all the arrests made by the police in Brooklyn Sunday are for intoxication.

Take, for instance, the figures of the police reports for Sunday, July 28:

Sunday "Drunks."

Precinct.	Whole Number of Arrests.	Arrests for Intoxication.
1	7	6
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	0	0
5	7	5
6	1	1
7	6	6
8	6	3
9	3	3
10	6	3
11	11	8
12	3	2
13	3	3
14	3	2
15	7	7
16	0	0
17	4	3
18	2	2
18 (mounted squad)	1	1
19	1	1
21	5	4
22	4	4
23	1	1
*24 (Coney Island)	28	9
25	1	1
25 (sub-precinct)	1	1
Central Office Squad	Made no arrests.	
Total	116	79

* The percentage would have been larger but for the raiding of a disorderly house on Coney Island, which resulted in the capture of a dozen "disorderlies."

The excise arrests were over 68 per cent. of all arrests.

How is it that the saloon keeper has lost his "pull" in this city, while in Brooklyn the entire Police Department prostrates itself before the liquor dealers' "pull"?

Cause of Present Conditions.

To one familiar with the causes which led to these conditions, the answer would seem to be: "Because either Brooklyn has been bunkoed, or Mayor Schieren fails to comprehend his duties."

It is the purpose of this story to tell how Brooklyn has been deceived and the results of the deception. The story will doubtless prove humiliating to friends of good government who aided in the overthrow of the Brooklyn ring, but it is the duty of The New-York Times to tell it.

It is necessary to go back to the early days of Mr. Schieren's candidacy for the Mayoralty. The law-abiding elements of Brooklyn were anxious to secure some available candidate on whom they could win in the fight against the ring. Mr. Schieren was selected because he was a reputable business man and merchant, the avowed friend of good government and the declared enemy of the ring.

In some quarters doubt was expressed as to his capacity, but this objection was met by the assertion that he was an honest man, who would seek the advice of men of experience, and the plea was made that he could win the German vote, which was essential to the success of the reform candidate.

He was nominated, and proved particularly acceptable to the Church element and other law-abiding citizens. The clergy, in particular, were enthusiastic in support of his candidacy, because he was a member of the Lutheran Church, was active in the Young Men's Christian Association and in church movements, and was said to be prominently identified with the Christian Endeavorers.

After his election it appeared that Mr. Schieren had two voices.

With one he charmed the Church people and law-abiding citizens. With the other he won the German brewers and their constituency of saloon keepers, on whose places they held mortgages.

It seems that while he was going around making protestations on political platforms and in churches that he would stand for the enforcement of all laws, some of his friends, notably Brewer Scharmann and ex-Justice Naeher, were quieting the apprehensions of the German voters, who feared the election of a church member to the Mayoralty. The brewers finally came out openly in their advocacy of Mr. Schieren's election.

Protest Ignored.

Hardly had Mr. Schieren been installed in office when the good citizens of Brooklyn, who were desirous of restricting the liquor traffic and securing order, began to hear these stories of the elation displayed by saloon keepers over his election. When they noted that his first official act was to ride in a coach to Brewer Scharmann's house to perform the marriage ceremony for the brewer's daughter, they began to be apprehensive. The saloon keepers began to be correspondingly complaisant.

To illustrate this feeling of alarm: A committee of clergymen called on Mayor Schieren to find out his stand on the excise laws—to learn whether he would close the saloons on Sunday. The Rev. Jesse W. Brooks was one of this committee.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, speaking of that visit, repeated the Mayor's words to the delegation substantially as follows: "When he called on the Mayor," said Mr. Brooks, "he asked, 'Are there any reporters among you—any one who writes for the newspapers?' A negative answer was given. Then the Mayor said: 'Now, leave this excise matter to me. You can trust me to deal with it honestly. My training has not been such as to put me in accord with some of the extreme views entertained by the temperance people. I was born in a country where it is not regarded as improper to drink beer. You leave this matter to me. You can trust me.'

"'But I want to say to you that I hate the saloon keeper,' said Mayor Schieren at the close of the interview. He repeated this declaration."

One Dry Sunday.

What has been the result of Mr. Schieren's accession to office?

Well, there has been one "dry" Sunday—the first Sunday in January, 1894—the first Sunday after the "reform" Mayor took his chair in the City Hall.

Who was responsible for that one "dry" Sunday? Certainly it was not the Mayor, because he hastened to deny, in response to the general inquiry, "Who did it?" that he had given any order to the police or had been responsible in any way for the closing of the saloons. His disclaimers were printed in the local papers. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Welles, also quickly disclaimed responsibility. The facts, as they soon became known, were that the then Superintendent of Police, Patrick Campbell, supposing the administration was "reform" in fact as well as in name, himself gave orders for the strict enforcement of the law. The saloon keepers, not knowing exactly where they stood, shut up tight on the merest hint from the police.

Thus it was that Brooklyn had one "dry" Sunday. The thing did not happen again. Superintendent Campbell found out

where he stood, and since then the saloons have been unmolested.

It is quite apparent that Mayor Schieren has steadily favored the opening of side doors on Sunday.

Communications have been sent to him by citizens from time to time, asking him to enforce the law. They have been unanswered.

The Law Enforcement Society has sought in vain since its organization last Winter either to induce Mayor Schieren to enforce the Sunday excise law or to make a definite statement of his position.

He has ignored every request.

How Not to Govern.

In less than six months after Mayor Schieren had been installed in office he began to deliver speeches at public dinners on "How to Govern a Great City." He gave his views on this subject in Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and New-York.

That Mayor Schieren, in the general judgment of good citizens, has failed to govern Brooklyn properly is attested by the complaints that have almost constantly been pouring in upon him.

The following extract from a letter addressed to him July 19 of this year by the Law Enforcement Society is an example:

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1895.

To the Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn:

My Dear Sir: The Superintendent of Police tells me that there has not been a general order issued to the police in twenty years in regard to making the saloon keepers stop the sale of liquors on Sunday, as the law dictates. Now, don't you think this would be a good time for you to issue such an order? Direct Commissioner Welles to see that the police stop the sale of liquor on Sunday; let us have a little genuine reform in Brooklyn as well as in New-York City.

Members of the police force tell me that they would be only too glad to close the saloons if they knew their superiors wished them to do so.

The Mayor made no answer to the letter, and he took no heed to the appeal. But one excise arrest was made the Sunday following the receipt of the letter, and none the Sunday after.

The Law Enforcement Society has failed to get Mr. Schieren to do his duty. Unfortunately for this society, one of its agents largely discredited its efforts, and thus gave Mr. Schieren an excuse for ignoring it.

Why is it the Sunday excise law has not been enforced in Brooklyn?

Afraid of the German Vote.

Some time ago a committee of citizens, including the Rev. John F. Carson, the Rev. I. K. Funk, and Prohibitionist John Berry called on Police Commissioner Welles and asked him to enforce this law.

According to the affidavit of one of those present, now in the custody of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, Commissioner Welles said: "Why, gentlemen, if we were to shut up the saloons in Brooklyn on Sunday the Republican Party would lose 35,000 German votes."

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the police in Brooklyn do not voluntarily attempt to enforce the Sunday excise law. They have taken their cue from the Mayor and the Police Commissioner.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 24, said, editorially:

It (The Eagle) will not call upon the Mayor, however, to close the saloons on Sunday, for a reason which all honorable men will regard as conclusive. When Mr. Schieren was running for Mayor, he made certain promises. He permitted it to be understood that he would take a liberal view of the excise question, and on that understanding he received support which would otherwise have been withheld. If The Eagle is not mistaken, Mr. Schieren has pledged himself, and The Eagle will not ask him to violate that pledge.

Conflict Between Utterances and Acts.

Within a few days Mayor Schieren has given the police plainly to understand that he does not propose to do his duty as his critics see it. A Brooklyn Citizen reporter asked him last Wednesday if he intended to enforce the Sunday excise law in Brooklyn as Commissioner Roosevelt was enforcing it in New-York.

"Isn't it enforced?" asked the Mayor. "I am assured by the Police Commissioner that it is. He informed me that there were fewer arrests last Sunday for all sorts of crime than on any previous Sunday of which there are any records. Now, it seems to me that if that is so, the laws are being pretty well obeyed."

"But it is claimed that the excise law is not being enforced, although the front doors are closed and the blinds are down," said the reporter.

"I considered the subject carefully and arrived at a conclusion conscientiously, and I see no good reason to depart from that position now. I am not a Mayor of one part of the people, whether they are German, Irish, Scandinavians, or Puritans, who date their coming here hundreds of years ago, but of Brooklyn, and I am not going to enforce the laws to suit any portion."

It is impossible to harmonize Mayor Schieren's utterances on the excise question. In the interview with The Citizen reporter he expressed satisfaction with the situation. The records of the Brooklyn Police Department are open to him. It is fair to presume he has looked them over with the view of ascertaining the result of his side-door policy. It is perfectly plain the law has been flagrantly violated for months, and yet in the face of this condition, when asked to appear in Plymouth pulpit as a Vice President of a mass meeting in favor of law and order, he declined, but said: "I am for the enforcement of all laws."

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Saloons Did a Good Business and Police Did Nothing Yesterday.

Over in Brooklyn's Eastern District yesterday it was exceedingly "wet." Whatever pretense was made to observe the excise law was not made by the police, but by the saloon keepers, who, in deference to public opinion, locked their front doors, pulled down the shades, and threw the family entrances wide open to the thirsty stranger.

In a few instances the front doors were open also, and several who presumably had no shades did business without them, and in view of pedestrians in the street. Nobody was refused a drink, and children with cans were supplied with beer just as readily as adults at the bar. No one was excluded from the pleasures of the flowing bowl.

"The police don't bother us," said one bartender to a reporter for The New-York Times, "so long as we conduct business quietly."

"We have made no excise arrests to-day," said a Sergeant in the Fifth Precinct Police Station. "We are not doing much. Everything is going along as usual."

And, as he was speaking, several men emerged from the side door of a saloon directly opposite the window. He was right. The police are doing nothing, and everything in the liquor line was going on as usual.

The reporter made a tour of the Eastern District's "tenderloin." He walked up Broadway from the ferry to Graham Avenue, to Grand Street, to the Ferry; Bedford Avenue, from North Fifth Street to South Tenth Street, and along a few of the side streets branching from those thoroughfares, and every saloon he suspected of being open he entered. It was not necessary in every instance to go into saloons. Loud talking and laughter could be heard in many from the street, and from the windows of several men were looking out.

In justice to the policemen of the Sixteenth, Sixth, and Fifth Precincts, it should be said that they could not see these flagrant evidences of excise violation at the same time the reporter did, because they all seemed to be out of town during his entire walk around the Eastern District the reporter did not meet ten policemen.

The reporter first entered the barroom of the Peck Slip Hotel, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Kent Avenue. The side door swung open without a hitch, and the reporter passed through a reading room to the saloon in front. There were congregated several men drinking various liquors.

As the reporter passed out, he saw two policemen of the Sixteenth Precinct standing by the front entrance to the saloon, of course, as the green curtains were pulled tightly down, the "enforcers" were unable to see any violation of the law. Their failure to detect it was entirely the fault of the saloon keeper.

The reporter crossed Broadway to a saloon on the northwest corner, which, was better patronized than the other. The side door was open, and inside only two swinging doors concealed the bar from view.

An elderly man was in the crowd at the bar, and was drinking a cocktail. Beside him stood a girl about ten years old.

The reporter, on going outside, found a policeman of the Fifth Precinct standing in the corner entrance with his back toward the door. Having no eyes in his back, he, too, was unable to see what was going on behind him.

The reporter next entered Pfaender's saloon, 16 Broadway, and found a good-sized crowd inside. Some were standing at the bar, and some were seated at tables in the rear. The bartenders were kept busy filling the orders. No call for whisky or beer or any alcoholic drink was refused.

A saloon is on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Wythe Avenue, and like its neighbors further down, it was open. The pressure of a finger on the side entrance was all that was necessary to get in. The reporter found four or five men drinking at the bar.

Several other saloons in that immediate vicinity had all the indications of being open.

Passing on to Broadway and Roebling Street, the reporter entered a saloon on the northeast corner. No one else was in the place, except the bartender, who said that business was so dull that it did not pay to keep open.

"But all the others keep open Sunday," he said, "and we have to do the same. The police don't trouble us."

On the southeast corner of Broadway and Havemeyer Street, the reporter found another saloon doing business. The door of the family entrance was wide open, and so was the door of the saloon, so that persons walking along Havemeyer Street toward Broadway could look straight in to the bar. No attempt was made to conceal the fact that the proprietor was ignoring the excise law.

The excise law was a dead letter so far as the saloon on the northwest corner of Broadway and Marcy Avenue was concerned. There the reporter found men drinking whisky and punch with great relish.

The saloon on the northwest corner of Broadway and Keap Street was open to all comers, and there was no reluctance on the part of the bartender to supply his customers at regular rates with anything in his line they wanted. The same is true of the saloons at Broadway and Hooper Street and Broadway and Hewes Street.

Two saloons grace opposite corners at Broadway and Union Street, and both seemed to be doing a good Sunday trade, but the bartender in the saloon at the junction of Broadway, Cook, and Ewen Streets complained to the reporter that his business was dull.

"Everybody around here goes out of town on Sunday," he said.

The Mint, at Broadway and Graham Avenue, was not doing much business when the reporter entered, but it was not because any restriction was placed upon custom. Ingress was easy through the hallwhence a winding passage led to the barroom. The remains of Saturday's free lunch were on the counter, and beer flowed without stint for those who wanted it.

A pretentious saloon is on the corner of Graham Avenue and Montrose Street. It seemed to be doing a prosperous business when the reporter entered it.

Saloons were open at Graham Avenue and Cook Street, Graham Avenue and Moore Street, Graham Avenue and Meserole Street, Graham Avenue and Ten Eyck Street, Graham Avenue and Maujer Street, Ten Eyck and Ewen Streets, Ewen and Maujer Streets, Ewen and Stagg Streets, Graham Avenue and Grand Street.

The reporter called at the Sixth Precinct Police Station and asked the Sergeant at the desk if any excise arrests had been made in that precinct.

"No," said the Sergeant, "everything is quiet."

"What are you doing in regard to excise violations?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't know," answered the Sergeant. "I'm a stranger here. You had better see Capt. Buckholz, who is at Police Headquarters."

There was no necessity to ask Capt. Buckholz what he was doing to prevent excise violations. The reporter had collected enough evidence to prove that Capt. Buckholz was doing absolutely nothing in that line of his sworn duty.

The reporter continued his investigation down Grand Street, and at the southwest corner of Lorimer Street he found easy entrance to a large saloon, in which several men were consuming beer. The saloon on the southwest corner of Grand and Roebling Streets was also open.

So little fear did the proprietor of a saloon at the southeast corner of Grand Street and Driggs Avenue have for the police that he did not even lock his street door, though his curtains were drawn down. The reporter next went over to the Fifth Precinct Police Station and asked the Sergeant if any excise arrests had been made by his men.

"Not one," he said. "There never was a quieter day."

Through the open window behind his chair the Sergeant glanced at a saloon at Bedford Avenue and North First Street just in time to see a man emerge from the side door. The Sergeant was visibly shocked, and turned quickly away from the spectacle. Capt. Short was away.

The reporter next visited the saloon on the southeast corner of Bedford Avenue and North Fifth Street. As he entered the side door the bartender passed a can of beer out through a square window to a girl who ran away with it. The reporter had no difficulty in getting into the saloon.

The Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, at Lee Avenue and Clymer Street, was then visited by the reporter, who asked the Sergeant on duty about his enforcement of the excise law.

"We haven't made an arrest," he said. "Everything's quiet."

Capt. Gorman was absent.

The manner in which the excise law was enforced in the Sixteenth Precinct was illustrated at Bedford Avenue and South Tenth Street, where the reporter found another saloon open. A policeman stood on the opposite corner where he was unable to command a view of the open side door.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SIDE DOORS.

All Open Yesterday, and Police Saw the Law Being Violated.

If it had rained beer instead of water in South Brooklyn yesterday there could hardly have been more of the amber-colored, frothy fluid on tap. Rum, whisky, gin, all were sold everywhere openly. Every saloon between the City Hall and Gowanus Bay, and from Prospect Park to South Ferry, was open, and nowhere was the traffic in intoxicating liquors interrupted by the police.

Mayor Schieren's side-door policy is well understood by the police in every part of Brooklyn. The result of this policy is the unrestricted sale of liquor at all hours Sunday.

No lover of Continental Sunday could have found fault with the conditions that prevailed yesterday around the Hamilton Ferry, in South Brooklyn. Within a radius of one block from the ferry twenty-five saloons were in full blast. Some of the places were "dives." In none was there the slightest pretense at concealment or secrecy in the sale of liquor. Women and children, on their way to and from the ferry, were compelled to shoulder their way through gangs of corner loungers, many of whom were drunk and bolsterous.

There are two saloons fronting the ferry, at the foot of Hamilton Avenue. One is run by Hugh Flynn. The blinds of these places were not drawn, and any one could see from the street the drinking going on within. The doors regularly in use during the week were wide open, and all day men and women and children were passing in and out. Girls and boys, eight and ten years old, were carrying beer out of the places in cans. All this was going on under the very noses of Patrolmen Nos. 901 and 1,210, who walked up and down or lounged against the open doors to the two saloons, chatting with those who went in and out.

Patrolman No. 901 was asked what was going on within.

"I'm blessed if I know," he said.

"Is liquor being sold?"

"Go in and find out."

"Have you any orders to close the saloons?"

"I have not."

Policeman No. 1,210 leaned against a post and watched the people going in and out of Flynn's. He laughed when asked if the police were trying to close the saloons.

"Not as I know of," he said. "These is nice, respectable places."

The Eleventh Precinct Police Station is at Richards and Rapelye Streets, at their intersection with Hamilton Avenue. Just across the street from the station is James Reilly's saloon. It is at the upper end of the Red Hook neighborhood, in the political bailiwick of State Senator M. J. Coffey. All day men, women, and children were patronizing Reilly's place, in full view of the Captain and his men in the police station. A Sergeant in uniform sat at a window of the police station in the afternoon, reading a newspaper. Every once in a while he laid aside the paper and watched the people going in and out of Reilly's. But the saloon traffic was not interfered with. Mr. Reilly was conforming to Mayor Schieren's idea by keeping only his side door open.

The saloons around Hamilton Ferry were as open and above board in the sale of liquor as the "dives" on the Bowery at Coney Island. Michael C. Murphy's saloon at Hamilton Ferry was well cared for by the police. They seemed to be glad to see Mr. Murphy doing such a rushing business. They brushed the flies off the side door, permitting nothing to interfere with the traffic. Mr. Murphy is the citizen who tried to open a saloon at the new bridge entrance in Brooklyn. He was defeated by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and other respectable citizens on the Heights.

Along all of the main thoroughfares in South Brooklyn there was a lively saloon trade. Thousands flocked to Coney Island and other resorts, but thousands remained, and every one was given ample opportunity for slaking his thirst.

The "Bay View Cottage," at Third Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, was crowded with men, most of whom were drinking whisky.

"Do the police ever interfere with you?" Mr. Simmonds was asked. "No; never," was his reply. "We've got no Roosevelts or Strongs over here. Our Mayor understands his business. No nice saloon that keeps quiet and respectable is ever interfered with over here on Sunday."

There was a crowd of young men around John McGrath's saloon, Third Avenue and Twentieth Street, all the afternoon. They blocked the sidewalk. The police paid no attention to the crowd or to the saloon. John Cosgrove's saloon, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, was wide open, and the patrolman on the beat was on good terms with its patrons. A policeman stood diagonally across from John Lambert's saloon, Third Avenue and Ninth Street, at 2 o'clock, and saw a dozen men go in, besides one girl and several boys with cans.

Mayor Schieren said recently in an interview that the police had stopped the sale of beer and liquor to children. The saloon keepers, he said, had come to understand that they would be promptly prosecuted if they sold beer or liquor to minors, and had therefore stopped the practice.

Patrolman No. 1,154 stood on the northwest corner of Boerum Place and Bergen Street at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and saw a girl about seven years old come out of the side door of the saloon on that corner. She carried a pitcher of beer into a house across the way, on Bergen Street. The patrolman made no effort to arrest the saloon keeper or the bartender, but kept on chatting with a young man who was in his shirt sleeves.

Along Fifth Avenue every saloon was open. In a walk from Berkeley Place to Sixteenth Street, not one saloon was found to be closed. All were in full operation, and the police were observing the people passing in and out of the side doors as unconcernedly as though the side doors belonged to churches instead of to saloons.

Patrolman 435, greeting a short, stout German warmly, half a minute after he came out of August Von Hassen's saloon, Fifth Avenue and First Place. The German had a can of beer swathed in a newspaper.

"Hot day," said Policeman 435. "Yes," said the German, winking and patting the "growler." The patrolman smiled and passed on.

James T. Shea's saloon, Fifth Avenue and Garfield Place, was accessible to every one who desired to patronize it. A policeman was standing on the corner when the reporter came along. Just then a boy, apparently about seven years old, went into Shea's place, carrying a large can. A few minutes later he came out with the can full of beer. Among other places open in this neighborhood were those of Hulderick Apel, Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street; Mahnken Brothers, Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street; Charles E. Vaughan, Fifth Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; John L. Nellis, Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and M. J. Mooney, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Thomas J. Brady's saloon, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was as wide open as the side door or "family entrance" could open it. There was no concealment about the sale of liquor on the premises. There is a trolley transfer station at this place, and women and children standing on the corner, waiting for the cars, were jostled by the men and boys coming out of and going into the saloon. Policemen were around the place all day, standing near the side door, talking with the frequenters of the place.

NOT FAR FROM CITY HALL.

Saloon Keepers Did a Rushing Business Without Any Interference.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon visited the saloons between the bridge and the City Hall. He started from the bridge entrance in Sands Street. The first place that attracted his notice was 125 Fulton Street, which is just around the corner from Sands Street, and next to the car stand of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

No less than eight men entered the saloon in two minutes, and by standing in front of the door, the transom being open, the voices of the thirsty men could be heard calling for drinks.

Charles Johnson's saloon, Fulton and Middagh Streets, was open. While the reporter was standing outside, he saw twelve men enter inside of three minutes. They were escorted in by Charles Johnson himself.

"They say the excise law is not violated," said a man who was passing at the time, "but I'd like to know what any sensible man would call that."

On the opposite corner, 162 Fulton Street, a good business was being done. While the twelve men entered Johnson's place, nine men entered No. 162.

Valentine Schmitt's place, which is at Fulton and High Streets, was open. In ten minutes, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there were forty-three men who entered the saloon.

Standing at the bar, was a crowd of men getting all kinds of drinks, and the waiters were very busy attending to these customers.

The barroom was continually filled by others as those who had obtained their drinks departed. It was a constant procession of men who wanted to get a drink. This was continued until after 6 o'clock, and the reporter was informed that there had been a continual stream of people going in to "Val" Schmitt's place all day.

At 183 Fulton Street only a few persons were seen to enter. The other saloons in Fulton Street between there and the City Hall which were open were those at 226 and 227, about opposite each other. Here a few persons were seen to enter, but it seemed as though Valentine Schmitt monopolized the trade of lower Fulton Street.

Washington Street, on the other side of the bridge, was next visited, and on the two corners of Washington and Sands Streets, the saloons were open, and doing a thriving business.

All was serene until 183 Washington Street was reached. This is directly opposite the bridge office, and there was a stream of thirsty men going in by the side door in Nassau Street. Ten men entered in four minutes.

At 220 Washington Street, opposite the new Federal Building, a crowd of young men stood at the bar.

At "The Club," as it is called, directly under the Brooklyn office of a New-York morning newspaper, the side door was open, and while it may be only social associations which his customers might form by patronizing other saloons in his neighborhood. It was an equal knowledge of this fact which prompted some of his neighbors to run the risk of detection by keeping open on Sundays, in spite of the law. They counted on being able to make permanent customers out of casual Sunday visitors. This saloon keeper, by the way, has kept his place closed for the last four Sundays.

While the evidence of saloons whose interiors are open to view from the street contradicts the statement that the saloon keepers of the city had resolved on a policy of aggravation by keeping the police guessing whether any particular saloon was open or closed, the reporter was told that this advice had been given in general terms by some of the leaders in the Liquor Dealers' Association.

"The police," said the informant, "have no right to give saloon keepers orders as to how they shall arrange their curtains. They are insisting on carrying out the strict letter of the law. If they cannot make arrests with the powers the law now confers upon them, let them apply to the next Legislature for greater privileges. The saloon keepers in this portion of the city may either try to do business or not as they choose on Sunday. But they do not feel that it is their duty to aid the police in enforcing a law the infraction of which carries no taint of immorality with it. If those who want a drink on Sunday considered it either a sin or a crime against morality to indulge their appetite, fifty policemen could keep all the saloons in the city from doing business on Sunday. There may be a public sentiment in favor of keeping the saloons closed on Sunday, but it does not rise to the point of blaming a man for taking a drink or even a saloon keeper for serving one."

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The other case was that of Harry Saunders at 1,205 First Avenue, where a similar performance was enacted with similar results. He will be brought up to-day in the Yorkville Police Court.

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"You will find this a pretty dry precinct," said Sergt. Lane, "and I doubt whether

If You Lack Energy
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does that tells the story. Thousands of voluntary testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

SALOONS' TRADE SMALL

Customers Laid in Stocks Saturday to Last Over Sunday.

POLICE WERE VIGILANT, TOO

Captains Utilized Paid Civilian Spies to Procure Evidence of Violations of the Law,

CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE MEN BUSY

Little Attention Was Paid to Hotels, but Restaurant Keepers Were Closely Watched.

There was probably less liquor sold over the bars of saloons in this city yesterday than on any previous Sunday since the strict enforcement of the excise law was begun.

This result was due, not so much to the timidity of the saloon keepers or to the vigilance of the police, as to the backwardness of customers in making applications to be served. Those who intended to stay at home yesterday took due precautions against feeling a thirst which they might not be able to alleviate. They had grown tired of trying half a dozen saloon doors in turn, of not being identified when they struck an oasis, of dodging policemen to get in, and of dodging them when they came out again.

The Saturday night trade in bottled beer and in flasks of whisky was, therefore, brisk beyond previous experience. Some of the Bohemians who live on the east side, above Fifty-ninth Street, even bought small kegs of beer Saturday. In rare instances these kegs were bought by a single family, but usually three or four families subscribed toward the purchase and participated in the fruits.

Nor was this Saturday purchase of beer and whisky confined to the orderly and law-respecting portions of the community. There was a noticeable absence of the rougher east side gangs from the vicinity of saloons which were supposed to be doing business. They, too, had laid in supplies, which they consumed in the security of domestic privacy in tenement flats.

The members of the City Vigilance League, while met with in some precincts, did not usually make their presence known to the police, so that the results of their inspections will not be known until they have made their individual reports to-day. Several Police Captains said they had employed paid civilian spies to obtain evidence of excise violations upon which warrants might subsequently be issued. The success of this plan will not be known until the arrests flowing from it have actually been made.

The work put upon the patrolmen yesterday was made sensibly lighter by the new method adopted by the Captains of watching suspected saloons. Instead of placing a policeman in uniform before the door of every saloon which had its blinds down, the Captains waited for the report of the regular patrolman on the beat or for the information of special men in citizens' clothes that certain saloon keepers were doing business. Not until then was the sentry stationed at the door of the suspect to prevent the possibility of further business.

As Sunday after Sunday has been passed by the police force in the work of diligently making arrests in open saloons, one means has found favor in official eyes as being at once legal and successful. This is for a policeman in plain clothes to watch his chance and follow a crowd into the back entrance of a liquor store. Usually the man on watch for the saloon keeper either knows that the last stranger is a policeman or at least that he is not a member of the original party.

When the saloon keeper's man attempts to close the door in the suspected stranger's face the policeman puts his foot between the door and its frame and forces his way in. If there is no second door he is apt to see drinking going on or to find evidence of liquors being exposed for sale. Then he not only arrests the barkeeper for violation of the excise law, but also the man on watch for interfering with a policeman in the discharge of his duty. In two cases yesterday the man on watch was held by the Magistrate before whom he was taken on this charge.

The hotels yesterday were allowed by the police to do much as they pleased, it being understood apparently that those who chose to buy a meal in order to get a drink were welcome to do so. On the other hand, the restaurants which have only six-day licenses were treated to an object lesson by the arrest of a waiter in Jacquin's, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, for having served a policeman in plain clothes with a pint of wine and a glass of brandy at his table d'hôte dinner.

Up to 6 o'clock the number of arrests for excise violations was smaller than it has been for a long time. While there was a fair amount of drinking in saloons, it was not of the kind which paid the saloon keepers or which allowed strangers to obtain evidence of its occurrence.

One saloon keeper, who has a great deal of influence in the Liquor Dealers' Association, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that if the excise law could be impartially enforced he would not feel that he was losing anything. It was not his Sunday trade that he cared about, he said, but the new associations which his customers might form by patronizing other saloons in his neighborhood. It was an equal knowledge of this fact which prompted some of his neighbors to run the risk of detection by keeping open on Sundays, in spite of the law. They counted on being able to make permanent customers out of casual Sunday visitors. This saloon keeper, by the way, has kept his place closed for the last four Sundays.

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"You will find this a pretty dry precinct," said Sergt. Lane, "and I doubt whether you will be able to get a drink anywhere in this district. The officers cannot force their way into saloons that are kept locked, although they may have their blinds down, which may be taken as an indication that business is going on inside. But such places are very closely watched, and as soon as they are reported here we send out special men, who are stationed at the doors of the saloons, and who do all they can to break up the business. If they can manage to get in, why they arrest the dealers.

"Several such places were reported here during the day and special officers were sent to watch them. In about an hour or two after the men were sent out they returned and reported that the proprietors had turned out the people who were inside, shut up the places tight, and had gone away."

A walk down Seventh Avenue showed a fairly good enforcement of the Sunday law. Policemen were stationed in front of several corner liquor stores that had their blinds down. At the corner of Twenty-eighth Street a policeman was standing in front of such a saloon. The blind of one of the large plate-glass windows was carefully raised, and the face of a young man peered from behind the glass at the policeman. Then the blind dropped again.

ARRESTS FOR EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

There Were but 99 Made Yesterday—In 11 Districts There Were None.

There were 99 arrests for violation of the excise law yesterday, as against 125 made the former Sunday.

By precincts the arrests were as follows:

Old Slip		West 37th Street	9
Church Street		East 35th Street	3
City Hall		West 47th Street	21
Oak Street	12	West 68th Street	0
Leonard Street	3	East 67th Street	8
Elizabeth Street	2	West 100th Street	1
Madison Street	6	East 88th Street	2
Macdougal Street	1	East 126th Street	5
Charles Street	2	West 125th Street	
Mulberry Street	1	High Bridge	0
Eldridge Street	10	West 152d Street	0
Delancey Street	0	Morrisania	0
Union Market	2	Tremont	0
East Fifth Street	3	King's Bridge	0
Mercer Street	0	Police boat patrol	2
West 20th Street		Westchester	
East 22d Street	1		
West 30th Street	1		
Total			99

PARKER ON THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Says the Law Cannot Be Enforced Without the Exercise of Conscience.

Police Commissioner A. D. Parker delivered an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, last night, on the excise question. The Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, the pastor of the church, preceded him with a brief address, in which he said that the excise question was a very vital one. He could understand, he said, how the brewers and saloon keepers would fight the law because it cut off $8,000,000 from their incomes in a year, but he did not understand what motives could influence such a man as David B. Hill in writing the open letters he had written unless it were for political aggrandizement and a lively sense of the fact that the brewers and saloon keepers contributed $80,000 a year to a Presidential campaign fund.

The Commissioner Parker came in, and Dr. Iglehart relinquished the platform to him. The Commissioner began by saying that the excise law or any other law could not be enforced except by the exercise of conscience. He was glad to see that conscience entered into the matter, even with respect to the newspapers.

"In this country the word law meant something. Foreigners who come to this country found no monarchy and no oligarchy, but simply the law in its sovereignty. Either the law must be enforced or the Government would crumble.

"In looking over the situation the Commissioners, when they came into office, found a corrupt police. Excise violation was the mainstay of this corruption, and they felt it their duty to attack it root and branch. The commission would continue to do its duty until the day should arrive when it had no longer the power to do so. There was no longer any doubt about the result of the fight. The Commissioners would win, because they represented the law. Here was a law passed three years ago which had never been adequately enforced, and the Commissioners found all sorts of opposition to its enforcement.

Commissioner Parker then dwelt on the peace and security of American life, but, he said, in every city of the Union there was municipal corruption which deadened the heart of mankind. He urged continued action at the polls and continued agitation in ald of reform. Powers had been taken away from the Commissioners which they should have possessed, and other powers had been refused them at Albany, but in spite of this, for so long a time as they were allowed to enforce the law, they would do so. The Commissioners hoped that the matter would be brought to a speedy termination.

SOLD BEER TO A BOY.

But a Policeman Was Unable to Get in to Arrest the Bartender.

Policeman Daniel McCaffrey of the Sixteenth Precinct saw a boy coming out of the hallway of 268 West Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining a saloon, with a can of beer in his hand. The boy, who gave his name as George Greer, age thirteen, of 268 West Twenty-sixth Street, told the policeman his mother had sent him for beer, and that the barkeeper, after taking 10 cents from him, handed him the filled pail over the fence. The policeman could not get into the place, and so took the boy to the station house. The boy was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Acting Captain Thomas of the Sixteenth Precinct said the precinct was in better condition yesterday than on previous Sundays. All suspected saloons were watched, and wherever policemen could not get in they watched so closely that would-be drinkers kept away.

"Last Sunday," said Capt. Thomas, "the Deaconesses in Fourteenth Street complained that Slevin's place, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was doing business. I sent my men around there, and they reported that the place had been tightly closed. Slevin told me yesterday that the story about his intending to hold a wake in his place, which he would open today, and where he would drape his bar with crape, was a fake. He would, on the contrary, close up his place tight, and not a drop of liquor would be sold there. My men have reported to me that the place is actually closed, and that they saw Slevin and his wife leave the house at noon. Slevin told them he was going out of town."

Slevin's place was, to all appearances, closed. A few men were standing on the corner, but no one entered or came out. At the Deaconesses' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fourteenth Street, it was said some business had been done at Slevin's place the previous Sunday, but it was not noticed that any business had been done there yesterday.

IN CAPT. DELANEY'S PRECINCT.

Two Arrests Made—Persons Afraid of Being Arrested if They Go to Drink.

Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Station House personally superintended the enforcement of the Sunday law yesterday.

He said that only two arrests had been made up to evening. Officer McCabe saw the side door of a saloon at 81 Eighth Avenue being opened to let out a customer, and stepped in. Several men were there drinking beer, and he arrested the bartender. Policeman John F. Higgins managed to get into a saloon at 711 Greenwich Street, and bought a glass of beer, and then arrested the bartender.

"The policemen," continued Capt. Delaney, "have been keeping a strict watch on all saloons that have their blinds down, and as a rule very few people venture into such places, as they are afraid there may be a raid, and that they, too, will be arrested."

SUNDAY LAW VIOLATORS HELD.

Magistrate Cornell Objects to Arrests for Selling Ice.

John R. Ahearn was fined $5 yesterday at Essex Market Police Court for masquerading as a member of the City Vigilance League.

Ahearn, who had either been out very late or up very early, met Policeman Cunan near Delancey Street Station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He announced that he was a member of the City Vigilance League and gave the officer some directions which he at first carried out.

Closer acquaintance with the pretended Vigilance man led Cunan to believe that he was intoxicated. So he locked him up for a while and then took him to the police court, where Magistrate Flammer was sitting. When Ahearn appeared in court he was still evidently intoxicated. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $5, but Ahearn had not that amount with him, and was sent to the cells adjoining the Courthouse.

Jacappo Bacco, an Italian, was brought before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, charged with selling ice from his wagon in Elizabeth Street. There was a crowd around the wagon, and Bacco was doing a good business when Policeman Sloane arrested him for violation of the Sunday law.

"It's a crying shame," said Magistrate Cornell, "to arrest a man for selling ice in the tenement districts. I wish I could let you go, Bacco, but unfortunately, as the law stands, I must hold you in $100 bail for Special Sessions."

The Donkey Club is an association of young men of no particular character who have a room at 243 West Sixty-first Street. They laid in four kegs of beer Saturday night to last them over Sunday.

The beer had worked so well at 5 o'clock yesterday morning that its effects could be heard all over the neighborhood. Capt. Chapman arrested seven of the Donkeys, and had to use his new patrol wagon to carry them to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Most of them gave assumed names. They were fined $10 each by Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Court.

Policeman Redner, disguised as a mechanic, got into John Tiernay's saloon, at 227 Park Row, yesterday, through the introduction of a "stool pigeon." He bought a drink of whisky, and arrested John Callagan, the bartender, who was held in $100 bail by Magistrate Cornell, at the Tombs Police Court.

Patrolman Julius Wiener yesterday saw a man with a can covered with a piece of newspaper coming out of the hallway at 238 East Seventy-fifth Street. He stopped the man and asked to see what was in the can.

The man, without a word, fled, leaving the can in the policeman's hands. He took it, full of beer, to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and asked for instructions. The Sergeant in charge of the desk, very much disgusted, told Wiener to apply for a warrant for the saloon keeper. His tone said more plainly than words that the patrolman had no case.

"But what shall I do with the can?" asked the crestfallen patrolman, who had entered the station house jubilant with the consciousness of an important capture.

"Take it in to Capt. Strauss," said the Sergeant severely.

Capt. Strauss told him to put in on the mantel piece in the office.

UPHOLDS THE SPY SYSTEM.

The Rev. Mr. Devins Asks in What Other Way Evidence Can Be Procured.

The Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of the Hope Presbyterian Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street, preached last night on "How the Spy System Works."

"I do not suppose there are many people," he said, "who would object to the spy system directed by the Lord brought down to date. What is the spy system? It is an honest effort on the part of law-abiding citizens to secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of lawbreakers. It would not seem as though any citizen who loves his Church, his family, and his God would object to such a result.

"The men who are injured by the enforcement of the excise law or any other law will cry out against any system that leads them to court, but their complaint should bind together more closely those who stand for right and truth and law and the American Sunday.

"Tell me, please, you who stand for law and order, peace and quiet, but object to the methods adopted by the Police Board, if such be here to-night, what method of securing evidence would you substitute for the spy system, which would secure conviction in any case? The principle was fairly stated to me by a Magistrate that there must be two persons present, at least, wherever a violation of the law was charged—the one who made the purchase and the one who witnessed it. You may call this witness a spy or whatever you choose, but we might as well face the fact that unless there is

PLEASED WITH DEFENDER

Mr. Iselin's Party Positive She Is Much Faster than Vigilant.

OTHERS DISAPPOINTED IN HER WORK

Time Allowance Will Cut Down Her Figures Considerably, They Say—New Steel Boom Being Built at Bristol.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 4.—The yachts remained at anchor to-day, and, at noon, dressed ship. The scene was a very pretty one, for it is several years since so large a squadron anchored in this port. Usually the yachts hold together as far as Newport, and then many of them wait there until the others return. This year, however, all are so much interested in the races between the Defender and the Vigilant that they came on.

While yachtsmen are very much interested in these boats, it is very hard to get from them expressions of opinion in regard to their relative merits. They want to await developments before they criticise. They seem to be divided in their opinions about the Defender, though. Commodore E. M. Brown, Fleet Captain Robinson, S. Nicholson Kane, C. Oliver Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds, and those who are very much interested in the new boat, are positive that she is many minutes faster than the Vigilant was in 1893, and that the cup is safe from the assault that is to be made by the Valkyrie.

Others, though, and there are many of these, are disappointed. They say the Defender is not so much faster than the Vigilant as the figures would show at first glance. The Defender does not do so well at windward work as she should. It must not be forgotten that the Defender has to allow the Vigilant considerable time. With the new and larger mainsails that she is now carrying, this allowance has been considerably increased, and, although the Defender finished ahead of the Vigilant 6 minutes 24 seconds, this will be cut down now by about four minutes, so that the Defender was only about two minutes faster than the Vigilant on the 37.4-mile reach.

C. Oliver Iselin to-day confirmed the report that a new steel boom is being made by the Herreshoffs for the boat. To a reporter for The New-York Times, he said: "I am more and more pleased with the Defender each day. She is now going better than ever. Her rigging is getting thoroughly stretched and her sails are fitting well with the exception of the new mainsail, which is not yet thoroughly stretched."

The Defender went out for a sail during the afternoon to stretch the new mainsail. W. Butler Duncan said the new hollow mast was very satisfactory, but they were a little disappointed with the new boom, and he thought his brother would try a new one, made of steel. It was questionable, though, if a steel boom would be any better than a good wooden one. The new mainsail, he said, was baggy at the throat, and would have to be recut. It was all right yesterday for reaching, but would be a poor sail to go to windward with.

Vaughan Clark's cutter Gossoon was run into by the Government launch Annie at noon, Friday. The Gossoon was at anchor at the time. Through the collision five planks were stove in amidships. The damage was repaired by putting short oak timbers on the inside and a sheet of copper over the outside. This was painted white.

An investigation was made by the Board of Inquiry, headed by Lieut. Logan, who submitted a report to Commander Wallace, who is in charge of the station. The launch runs between Newport and Goat Island. The Gossoon rejoined the squadron to-day.

Ex-Commodore Gerry's steamer Electra joined the fleet last night. Mr. Gerry, who has just returned from Europe, is on board, and with him is Stephen Peabody.

Many of the yachtsmen came over to Cottage City during the bathing hour and had lots of fun in the water. The night before the Goelet Cup was sailed for Jim Sawyer agreed that, if the Emerald won the cup, he would go in swimming with the rest of those on board this morning. This morning, however, he backed out, and now those on board the Emerald say he should go in with them to-morrow. It is probable that John will have a bath, whether he likes it or not.

Many of the yachtsmen went bicycle riding to-day. Launches from several of the yachts brought the bicycles ashore. Among those who rode were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sutton, Miss Stolpp C. Flossie Sutton. This young lady is only five years old. Her father had a wheel made specially for her, which is said to be the smallest pneumatic tired bicycle ever built, and she rides it like a veteran. It only weighs twelve pounds, is thoroughly geared, and stands about twenty-four inches high.

In Tuesday's race for the Drexel Cup, the following is the programme:

Yachts will be in cruising trim, with the exception of first-class sloops, which will be in racing trim. The start will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship. Preparatory signal, 10:50 A. M. Written entries will be received on board the Sylvia up to 8 o'clock on the morning of the race. Starting signals: No. 1—Preparatory, a gun will be fired and the blue peter hoisted. No. 2—Start for single-masted vessels and yawls. Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball hoisted. No. 3—Start for schooners, thanidique time for single-masted vessels, &c.) Five minutes later a third gun will be fired and a second red ball hoisted.

No. 4—Handicap time for schooners. Five minutes later a fourth gun will be fired and both balls dropped. No. 5—Start for first-class sloops. Five minutes later a fifth gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted. No. 6—Handicap time for first-class sloops. Two minutes later a sixth gun will be fired and the ball dropped.

Courses.—No. 1, Letter C—Start over a line between the Sylvia and Brenton's Reef Lightship, 7 miles southwest ½ west, to and around whistling buoy off Point Judith, (leaving it to port); 7 miles east by south ¾ south, to and around a white spar with red stripe, (leaving it to port;) 7 miles north ¾ west, to Brenton's Reef Lightship, (leaving it to port,) and sail over the same course a second time, finishing over a line between the Sylvia and Brenton's Reef Lightship at right angles to the home course; 42 miles. No. 1, Letter D—Same course as No. 1, but sailed in the opposite direction, all turning points to be left to starboard; 42 miles. Schooners, Classes I to IV., inclusive, twice around; Class V. once around; sloops, Classes 1 and 2, twice around; all other classes once around.

Stopping Signals.—Should the committee decide to stop a race on the first round, the signal will be as follows: For schooners, one red ball will be displayed; for first-class sloops, one red ball with a blue peter will be displayed; for all other classes of sloops, two red balls will be displayed.

The fleet will get under way at 5:30 to-morrow morning, and the start will be made at 6 o'clock for Newport. If the yachts get in on time, the races for the Owl and Game Cock colors will be rowed in the afternoon.

A large reception was held aboard the Valiant this afternoon. At the request of her owner, William K. Vanderbilt, all the fleet Captains, accompanied by their ladies and guests, went aboard at 4 P. M. It was not until nearly 8 that they left.

This afternoon the Lasca left for Bar Harbor, and to-night the Iroquois and Alcaea sail in company for the same place.

Atlantic Yacht Club's Specials.

A series of three races will be held by the Atlantic Yacht Club on Saturday afternoons of Aug. 17, 24, and 31, over courses in the upper bay, which will be in full view of the clubhouse. The races will be open to yachts enrolled in the club, of the following classes: Sloops, cutters, and yawls, Classes 4 to 10, inclusive, and all cat-rigged yachts.

The prizes are two cups, presented by Vice Commodore Adams, one for sloops and one for catboats, which are to be awarded to the sloop and catboat, respectively, which make the best average record on corrected time in the three races, and also individual prizes to be presented to the winner in each day's race in each class where two or more boats sail. The classification in respect to the racing for the separate prizes presented for each day's racing will in general be governed by Rule 3 of the racing rules of the club, but the committee reserve the right to make special rules as may to them seem desirable prior to the first day's race. In respect to the Adams Cups, all sloops race as one class and all catboats as one class.

All competing yachts must sail in strictly cruising trim, and must carry boats. Entries may be made with the Chairman of the committee at 128 Front Street, New-York City, until Friday evening, Aug. 16, and thereafter at the clubhouse until 1 o'clock of the day of the first race. Entries subsequently received will be accepted only at the discretion of the committee.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club announces that the club has chartered the well-known steamer Gay Head for the use of the members and their guests to view the international yacht races. The Gay Head is the same steamer chartered for the use of this club at the international races two years ago, which then proved so satisfactory in accommodations and management. The steamer is nearly new; was built for and is now employed in the mail and passenger service between New-Bedford and Nantucket; is very fast, and a most excellent boat for open ocean service. She is licensed to carry 1,500 passengers, but to insure perfect comfort and safety, only 750 tickets will be issued for each day. The first race is scheduled for Sept. 7, and other races for alternate days following, the contest being decided by the winning of three races out of a possible five. Tickets will be issued for each day's race, and will be good only for the day designated. Owing to uncertainty as to the exact dates of the races, (the Cup Committee being empowered to postpone them if the yachts are not ready on Sept. 7,) tickets will be designated "First Day," "Second Day," Third Day," &c. The price of single tickets will be $2.50 for each day, or $10 for the series of five days. Luncheon will be served, and tickets for the same may be procured on the steamer at $1 each.

—Charles E. Simmons of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has bought the Osprey, a sixty-four-foot schooner.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquila, Anita J., G. Cassett; Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and Linta, Walter Luttgen; schooner yachts Trinculo, Morrill Goddard; Alert, C. A. Griscom; Atalanta, F. W. Savin, and Azalea, J. Clinch Smith; sloop yacht Hope, Joseph Bauer.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nada, C. R. Flint, and Alicia, H. M. Flagler.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, and cutter yacht Xara, Philip T. Dodge.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4.—Arrived—Steamers Venetia, Minnie, Capt. Alexander; Sprite; Gretchen, J. C. Reyburn; Toinette, Robert Evans, and proceeded west; schooners Atalanta, F. W. Savin; Sachem, F. T. Adams, and J. G. Bennett; Idlewild, C. C. Clarke; sloops Neta of New-Haven; Ruth, Capt. Horton; Toxetes, Mr. Dupree; Maria, Capt. Varney; Delphine, Capt. Dupree; Sylvia, Cornelle, Maida of Bridgeport; Helen, P. W. Smith, Fanny, F. B. Hyde, and Ida, May.

Sailed—Steamers Marion, W. H. Swift; Rialto, John Hedges; Nearera, Charles A. Gould; schooners Edith, George Poucher; Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; sloops Mona, Robert Harte; Kathleen, Frederick M. Hoyt; Lotowana, M. G. Foster; Viola, C. N. Waylan.

In Port—Schooner Water Witch, sloops Whitecap, Swallow, Wenonah, Olga, Saracen, and Skiff.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Yachts Arrived—Steam yacht Seneca, I. D. Fletcher, and sloop Pocahontas, James H. Bingen.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steam yachts Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Thyra, James Stillman; Sprandthrift, E. H. Harriman; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Stella, Henry E. Abbey; Satanella, Ferry Belmont; Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club, Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Narwhal, Indolent, and Tonette, Mr. Evans; schooner yacht Telfer of the New-York Yacht Club, and sloop yachts Veto, George Law; Mystery of the New-York Yacht Club, and Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Arrived—Schooner yachts Cornet, Mr. Lantry; Agnes, Mr. Winslow, and Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter.

Sailed—Cutter yacht Oriva, Mr. Flint; steam yachts Stranger, Fra Diavolo, Prof. Herrmann; Magnolia, Mr. Belknap; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

At Anchor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Lagonda, Mr. Austen; cutter yacht Pixie, sloop yachts Gunhilde and Mull, William H. Reynolds; schooner yacht Fearless, steam yachts Forget-Me-Not and Manatee.

STANDING OF THE CRICKET CLUBS.

The Brooklyns Still in the Lead—The Batting Averages of Players.

The race for the cricket championship of New-York is still very open, and it is possible for any of the four leading clubs to secure the pennant. Brooklyn's defeat on Saturday considerably reduces its chances, while Staten Island looms up in second place, tied with the Manhattans. The New-Jersey Athletic Club is very low on the list, but there is still hope for the Bergen Point aggregation, and it does not expect to lose another game. The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	6	4	1	0	.800
Manhatten	6	3	2	1	.600
Staten Island	5	3	2	0	.600
New-Jersey A. C.	4	1	2	1	.333
New-York	6	1	5	0	.166

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGE.

	Inn-ings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Aver-age.
C. P. Hurditch, Brooklyn	1	0	54	54.00
M. R. Cobb, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	96	32.00
R. T. Rokeby, S. Island	3	0	91	30.33
W. H. Denzel, N. J. A. C.	3	0	83	27.66
C. Patterson, S. Island	2	0	50	22.22
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn	5	1	87	21.75
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn	6	1	105	21.00
T. F. Short, Staten Island	5	0	103	20.60
J. Forbes, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	61	20.33
J. Saxby, Manhattan	4	0	80	20.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	6	0	110	18.33
F. C. Calder, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	50	16.66
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	3	0	16	16.00
R. S. Waller, Jr., S. Island	2	0	32	16.00
E. E. Wadbrook, Brooklyn	1	0	16	16.00
T. S. Hope-Simpson, S. Island	2	1	15	15.00
H. C. Wright, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	42	14.00
H. Jackson, S. Island	4	0	53	13.25
C. Byers, New-York	7	0	89	12.71
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	6	1	63	12.60
C. Byers, New-Jersey A. C.	2	0	24	12.00
T. C. Clarke, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	33	11.00
A. Gunn, New-Jersey A. C.	3	0	32	10.66
R. Bonner, Staten Island	5	1	42	10.50
E. B. Kay, Brooklyn	4	0	42	10.50
J. Adam, Manhattan	6	1	51	10.20

CRICKET NOTES.

—The University of Pennsylvania has declined the invitation to play the Cambridge University eleven next month. The committee does not appear, however, to have looked over the candidates for the team, and it is possible when the strength of the past is recognized it may reconsider the decision. The following well-known players, who would in themselves make a very powerful team, are all graduates of "Penn": G. S. Patterson, Crawford Coates, W. Brockie, W. W. Noble, E. W. Clark, Jr., W. Scott, R. D. Brown, F. W. Ralston, H. C. Thayer, F. H. Bohlen, H. I. Brown, S. Goodman, and J. A. Scott.

—The annual international match, United States against Canada, has been scheduled to be played on Sept. 9 and 10, on the grounds of the Toronto Cricket Club, in Toronto. It is quite probable that the United States team this year will be very weak, for many of the best men in Philadelphia will be unable to go, owing to their engagements with the English teams later in the month.

—F. F. Kelly, the fast bowler of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, intends touring Canada with an eleven of Chicago. He will not be on hand for the game between his club and the Brooklyns, and his services are quite likely to be badly missed.

—Up to July 11, W. G. Grace had scored seven "centuries" this season, and he looks likely to beat his own record of ten, which he made in 1871. In 1874 he scored over 100 eight times, and in 1876 seven.

—M. R. Cobb's 107 against the St. George's Athletic Club is only the second "century" made in New-York this season. F. J. Prendergast's 134 against the Incognitt was the other.

—F. R. Coulby, who last year was Captain of the Morris Heights team and one of its best bats, is expected to arrive from Europe on the Lucania on Saturday.

THE SULKY ON PROBATION

First Meeting of the Grand Circuit in This State Under the New Law.

BOOKS MAY BE USED AT BUFFALO

Result Sheets Will Probably Be Tried at the Grand Circuit Meeting This Week—No Trotter to Race Azote.

As the Grand Circuit approaches the Empire State the vexed betting problem that has been a disturber of the trotting turfman's peace for the last nine months, comes up afresh. Knowing that it is out of the question to have poolselling at Buffalo, Rochester, or New-York, the auctioneers and those who look after the mutuals fled incontinently to Terre Haute from Cleveland.

The famous Indiana track that holds the harness record safe as yet, is more noted for speed than the amount of speculation that accompanies the sensational performances that have occurred there since Axtell brought it into prominence nearly six years ago. It is a case of half a loaf being better than no bread, and the men who have been accustomed to do a thriving business at Buffalo for more than a quarter of a century have to make the best of the situation.

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While the American plan of auction pools and the French method of mutuals are completely tabooed in this State, the English system of bookmaking remains as the sheet anchor for those who do not care to patronize a race unless they can back their opinion. At first the British idea of laying odds against each member of the field was borrowed, so far as trotting was concerned, merely to enable the public to pick the heat winners. The mutuals were distasteful to the heavy plungers and many of the small ones since they could not find out what returns to expect till the last ticket was sold. So the bookmaker found himself in popularity from his first appearance at the driving parks.

Latterly most of the important meetings offer facilities for making a plump wager on the race itself. These "result books," as they are called, have been formidable rivals of the auction pools in the early part of the Summer campaign, and at Buffalo will supersede them altogether. The one difficulty that confronts the senior member of the Grand Circuit is with regard to the passing of money on its grounds. That well-established entity of the running turf known as the "talent" has by no means the same definite existence in the trotting world. The men who are the camp followers of the light harness brigade come from all parts of the country, many of them taking a brief respite from business cares in this way. They have become accustomed to the competitive form of speculating, and after buying their pools, step to the cashier end of the auction stand, and exchange their money for the tickets knocked down to them. A favored few have credit, which runs for a day or a week, according to the financial standing of the customer, but to all intents and purposes the business is conducted on a cash basis.

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With the bookmaker the credit system would be a ruinous one at such a track as Buffalo Park, where the assemblage is very much mixed and a floating one as well, composed of visitors that are here to-day and away to-morrow. It is from the uninitiated that the profits must come, for the regulars play public form and favorites, avoiding the "long shots," from which the professionals are able to round up their books. When the odds could be posted in plain view there were temptations for the casual speculator that cannot be furnished in New-York State under the existing law. Yet there is little doubt that an attempt will be made to conduct betting openly at Buffalo, so that the meeting which begins there Tuesday possesses more than ordinary interest.

When he brought his stable to join the Grand Circuit at Saginaw last month, C. J. Hamlin wished it to be known by means of interviews with local and out-of-town correspondents that there was no reason why the horsemen should turn back from Cleveland so far as the speculative feature is concerned. He went into details as to how wagers could be made and money transferred, saying in reply to one query on that point, "Leave it to my old head to figure out." Now it is understood that after deep consultation with legal experts he has arranged with some of the leaders of the Grand Circuit has arranged with some of the leading bookmakers to be present and cater to any and all comers.

If the racing law for which Assemblyman Percy is chiefly responsible was the one to determine the license of the professional wagerers there would be little difficulty, but it is the act amending the Penal Code that is liable to bring the Buffalo magnate up with a round turn. The provisions of what is popularly known as the Wilds law leave no room for doubt regarding the legal status of the professional bettor. The moment he touches a dollar that is hazarded on the outcome of a race he is guilty of a felony, punishable by at least a year's imprisonment, besides a fine up to $2,000. His clerk, stakeholder, or assistant, under whatever title, is in the same boat. Furthermore, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any grounds where this violation occurs is equally liable.

It is therefore a matter of great curiosity to those who have enjoyed the freedom of the Ives law in former years to learn how the Draconian measure that has taken its place can be avoided.

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If there is any track proprietor in the State who can do it it is C. J. Hamlin. Accustomed to derive a large revenue from the sale of betting privileges, it is wormwood and gall for him to contemplate the loss of this profitable adjunct. Last year the sum of $35,000 is reported to have been the price agreed upon for all the means of speculation. If there could be a contest for champions every day the gate receipts might atone for this, but with no such prospect the situation becomes a serious one. The rumor which was circulated at Cleveland to the effect that the bookmakers who were secured to stay at Buffalo had privately agreed to pay $100 each per day is most improbable one. Such a bargain, if it could be in any way established, would play havoc on all sides, and probably result in the canceling of the track's certificate provided for by the racing law.

At the Spring meetings in this city and Brooklyn the driving clubs had nothing to do with the few professionals who stood ready to accommodate those desirous of getting a financial value for their judgment. The police were prompt to stop any exchange of money, and the business done amounted to very little. A Grand Circuit programme is much more attractive in every way, and the test of whether the sport can be profitably conducted, or, at least, without loss, will be made during the next four weeks spent in this State.

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There is another consideration regarding Buffalo which is not found at Rochester and the metropolis. The twenty-eight purses offered at the Queen City of the Lakes are on the forfeit plan. This is a decided novelty in the East, and, judging by the experience of Sturgis, Mich., where it was tried a few years ago, and the more recent one at Freeport, Ill., there is credit in store of making entries will not do for the driving parks. The amount offered at Buffalo in the classes that closed last March is $61,000, and of this sum it is safe to say a good part has not been collected in the way of forfeits. As there were 929 nominations originally, an average of twenty-two for each event, and not more than one-half of these will come to the post, the Buffalo Association is apt to have a number of bad debts, instead of the money to pay the premiums.

The Driving Club of New-York has no such difficulty to contemplate, for the $22,000 guaranteed in the nine purses offered in February have been more than paid in the entrance fees already received. Indeed, there is a handsome surplus now in the treasury, so that it was deemed quite safe to open six more classes, worth $18,000, including two free-for-all contests of $5,000 each, to round out the card for the last week of this month at Fleetwood Park. Rochester has a more modest racing menu of twelve courses, all but two of them being cut down to $1,000.

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While the situation is one that the New-York members of the Grand Circuit contemplate with uneasiness, the earlier part of the series has been an uninterrupted success. The high rate of speed and the hard fought contests at Detroit's finely appointed grounds threatened to take from Cleveland its pride of place, but the latter has maintained its prestige. At the outset, the meeting at the Glenville course was quiet by comparison with the brilliant things done by the horses on the other side of the lake. Then, in quick succession, the two open classes came to the rescue.

Azote's victory in the free-for-all trot was not surprising, for the cast-off from Palo Alto Farm gave evidence of his prowess last month when he smashed track records, defeated stars like Directum and Fantasy, and incidentally secured the championship for unsexed trotters. When Ryland T. took from Detroit the gelding honors last season by his second heat in 2:07¾ at Cleveland, it was a supreme effort, with Ellard thundering at his throat-latch. The feat, which adds another laurel to the sulky course at Glenville, and takes the record from La Crosse, where Azote stepped a first heat in 2:06¼ last Wednesday, was in striking contrast to the strained effort of his predecessor. After covering the first six furlongs in 1:33¾, a flight that would have carried him to the wire in 2:04½, Salisbury's nimble giant, whose bulky form is compensated for by a gait that is well-nigh perfect, marched home without the semblance of opposition from the discomfited Hulda, a second and a quarter faster than Ryland T. had gone about twelve months before. The pity of it is that at present the only trotter that can take the measure of the best big horse that ever wore harness is in the same stable with him. Indeed, in her present form, lacking the staying effects of a few races, Alix herself could scarcely hold her own against Azote.

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Of the many notable events that have been added to turf chronicles at Cleveland, the one of last Thursday takes precedence. Up to the new era of the bicycle sulky, the trotter or pacer that held the highest record has been invincible in contests. When Mascot became the champion, in 1892, he suffered defeat in the very race where he scored his mark of 2:04. The advent of Robert J., the next season, as the invulnerable master of the free-for-all, occurred late in the campaign, but he emphasized his claim to the premiership early last year. It was not till September that the new aspirant mounted the throne, but his race form had made the actual accomplishment of a mile below 2:04 something that merely required favorable conditions for the trial.

Since that time, while Robert J. suffered one defeat during his trip to California, little attention was paid to it. Joe Patchen, who had fallen before the prowess of the little gelding four times last season, finally had a touch of revenge very early this year while on the Pacific coast, but the heats were not especially fast, and the success was looked on as something of a fluke.

The next encounter furnished a fairer test of the black stallion's ability, and, at the same time, gave us the supreme sensation of the July campaign. It is claimed, in explanation of Robert J.'s downfall, that it happened in the first race engagement he has filled in nearly six months, while Joe Patchen had the benefit of his match with John R. Gentry, at Freeport. As the owners of both stallions are fairly hungering for a tilt with the champion, he has still ample opportunity to redeem his credit. At present, Hamlin is sparring for time, for, after virtually agreeing to meet Gentry at Buffalo, he repudiated the implied contract. The stable King was not due to the home of his rival before the situation was understood, and the order sent for his return to McHenry's training quarters at Freeport. It is reported that a special race with Patchen will be made at Buffalo, which will enable the safe-going owner of the gelding to find out whether his recent failure was merely from lack of condition.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Warlike	107	Jilt 105
Clarus	107	Lulu T. 105
Salonica	105	Rose Howard 105

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One-half mile.

Imperial	106	Imposition	94
Article	103	Prince Felix	94
Buccaneer	103	Cuttyhunk	94

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Connoisseur	122	Milwaukee	107
Sun Up	107	Sir John	107
The Swain	107	Golden Gate	107
Doggett	107	Fruepenny	107

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Santiago	114	Mirage	91
Marshall	109	Burgundy	89

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Annie Lauder	107	Lady Adams	91
Roundelay	104	Chiquita	90
Emma	92	Juanita	84

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Lord Hawkstone	132	Gold Dollar	129
Redskin	132	King Gold	125
Kinglet	132	Silk	125
Hugh Penny	129		

The Entries at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The following are the entries for the races here on Monday:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Four and a half furlongs. Devault, Torsion, Torresdale, and Rhododendron, 118 pounds each; Tafetta, Peconic, Gallienne, Looram, Amazement, and Sinalon III., 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Cherrystone, 113 pounds; Anisette, 110; Halfling, 108; Too Much Johnson, 105; Necedah, 103.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. W. B. and Dungarven, 107 pounds each; Langdon and Stonemason, 104 each; Rasper, 103; Loyal George and Cass, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. The Winner, 101 pounds; Argentina, 100; Granger, 98; Bernardine, 95; Chugnut, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Memoir and Bel Demonio, 110 pounds each; Chesapeake, 107; Silk Gown and Lady Diamond, 105 each; Nicoline, 100.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	53	36	.596
2. Pittsburg	50	34	.595
3. Baltimore	46	32	.590
4. Chicago	51	39	.567
5. Boston	44	35	.557
6. Brooklyn	44	37	.543
7. Cincinnati	45	38	.542
8. Philadelphia	43	37	.538
9. New-York	41	39	.513
10. Washington	27	48	.360
11. St. Louis	28	58	.329
12. Louisville	21	59	.263

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Chicago, 7. Batteries—Griffith, Terry, Donohue, and Kittredge; Kissinger and Miller.

AT CINCINNATI.

Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—	4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Warner; Foreman and Vaughn.

Victor Sorchan Wins at Golf.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Victor Sorchan won the second golf cup given by Theodore A. Havemeyer, Saturday. It was the second weekly handicap, the first having been won by A. M. Coates a week ago. Mr. Coates did not compete last Saturday.

The links were in better condition than they were a week ago, and the scores were generally better. There were twenty contestants, a larger number than on the occasion of the play for the first cup, but eleven men did not report their scores. The records of those reporting are:

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Victor Sorchan	99	6	93
H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	114	18	96
S. Waterbury	121	24	97
C. E. Sands	112	14	98
Reginald Brooks	131	18	109
H. R. Winthrop, Jr.	131	18	113
Nathaniel Thayer	151	30	121
R. W. Goelet, Jr.	171	45	126
F. C. Havemeyer	145	15	130

Mr. Sorchan was regarded as the second best player of the Newport Club last year, William Lawrence being his only superior here. A great crowd saw the play. Several ladies poured tea in the clubhouse.

The ladies' handicap is in order next for one of the Havemeyer cups.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Charles H. Taylor of Washington, D. C., and Archibald Coleman of Chicago, have agreed to forfeit $500 if they fail to comply with the following conditions: To start from Washington Monday, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, with but $2 between them, and cover 30,000 miles within fourteen months. They are not to receive any pecuniary assistance whatsoever from personal friends or relatives, and they must touch England, South Africa, India, China, and Japan.

—New-Yorkers will have a chance to see a bag-punching competition at the Academy of Music Aug. 19, in conjunction with the athletic carnival, which is under the management of "Parson" Davies and Tom O'Rourke. Entries have already been received from Tommy Ryan, Joe Walcott, Harry Pidgeon, George Dixon, and Joe Dundee of Syracuse. The winner of the competition will receive a gold medal, valued at $250, emblematic of the championship of America.

—There will be swimming races at Ulmer Park Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. One will be from Coney Island Point to the pier.

—The Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Relief Association will hold a picnic and games at Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Wednesday.

Jersey City Bicyclist Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—John Post, thirty years old, of 62 Court House Place, fell from his bicycle on the Boulevard this morning. His head struck a stone and he was severely injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOR IMPROVED STREETS

The Good Roads Association Working Successfully in Brooklyn.

CYCLE PATH NEEDS A TOP DRESSING

What President Angell Says About the Desired Good Route to Queens County — A Legislative Committee.

If the Brooklyn Good Roads Association keeps on in its crusade against poor pavements, that city will soon offer superior facilities for cycling. Its work to date has been attended with results of the most gratifying character, and its policy is to push its plans vigorously for the cyclers' welfare.

Contrary to expectations, the Road Committee of the association has accomplished far more this Summer than was predicted. The committee is fortunate to comprise such influential wheelmen as Durant McLean, A. H. Angell, President of the association; Arthur N. Jervis, W. E. Bogen, Alex Schwalbach, D. B. Van Vleck, R. D. Kirtland, George Stebbins, F. H. Vail, and Waldo E. Fuller. These men have given their best efforts to the cause, and they will continue to do so.

At the last meeting of the committee a number of things of interest to all Brooklyn riders came up for action. Mr. Stebbins, who is the young Napoleon of cycling in Brooklyn, called the attention of the committee to the condition of the Coney Island cycle path, and he was commissioned to see the proper authorities concerning it. The path is very much in need of a new top dressing of screenings, and a rolling. The recent heavy rains have resulted in ruts forming in the centre of the course, and these are wheeled over in the night time at no little risk. A thorough rolling will remedy this defect. Mr. Stebbins will consult with the Park Commissioner on these matters, and it is quite likely that they will be attended to right away.

The request made a short time ago of the Park Commissioner to have a new pavement laid on the crossing at the head of Bedford Avenue, on Eastern Parkway, has been granted, and in a few days the work should be completed. The committee has sent a vote of thanks to Mr. Squier for his prompt action in the matter.

Alderman Joseph R. Clark's scheme to pave Eastern Parkway to the city line received the hearty indorsement of every member of the committee. It is intended that the cost of this improvement shall be partly paid out of the fund created at the time the town of New-Lots was annexed to the city. The authority to expend this money is vested in the Mayor, the Commissioner of City Work, and the Supervisor of the Twenty-sixth Ward. It is understood that there is no opposition whatever to Alderman Clark's plan.

Brooklyn cyclists have been clamoring for a good route to Queens County, and if President Angell's sentiments bear fruit, they will get it ere long. This is what Mr. Angell tells a Brooklyn reporter about the desired route:

"What the wheelmen of the city desire more than anything else is a decent road to Queens County, and I haven't the slightest doubt but we will get it within a year or two. I have been afraid all along that we would have to go to the Legislature for this, as well as for the cycle path from Coney Island. If we can get a good road to the city line by this plan of Alderman Clark's, so much the better, and the Alderman from the Twenty-sixth Ward will deserve the thanks of all the wheelmen of the city. If we cannot, we will go to the Legislature next Winter and get what we want.

"The Good Roads Association is now in a position to demand favorable legislation on the matter of good roads. We have a membership of close to a thousand in the city now, and it will be twice that before the end of this year, I think. With 2,000 members behind us, the Legislature cannot afford to ignore us, and I do not think they will, especially when we ask only that which is for the general good, and what is desired by every one. Next Winter we will have a legislative committee go to Albany and tell the Legislature what we want in the way of improved streets in the city, and I think we will get what we ask for."

TO PEDAL TO BOSTON.

Fuller and Gregory of Brooklyn to Try for a Record Next Monday.

Two of Brooklyn's crack road riders, J. E. Gregory and A. W. Fuller, of the Columbia Cycle Club, will try to make a creditable record from this city to Boston and return, starting next Monday. They have made up a schedule which calls for nineteen hours on the road either way. The start will be made from Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, and the following time card will be adhered to as closely as possible:

Leave New-York City Monday, Aug. 12	2:00 A. M.
Leave New-Rochelle	3:15 A. M.
Leave Rye	3:50 A. M.
Leave Stamford, Conn.	4:20 A. M.
Leave Norwalk, Conn.	5:00 A. M.
Leave Bridgeport, Conn., at Stratfield Bridgeport, breakfast, 30 minutes.	5:50 A. M.
Leave New-Haven, Conn.	8:50 A. M.
Leave Meriden, Conn.	10:15 A. M.
Leave Hartford, Conn. Dinner, 1 hour.	11:15 A. M.
Leave Springfield, Mass.	2:15 P. M.
Leave Palmer, Mass.	3:30 P. M.
Leave Warren, Mass.	4:30 P. M.
Leave Spencer, Mass.	5:30 P. M.
Leave Worcester, Mass. Supper, 20 minutes.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—Brooklyn vs. New-York.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Girofle.

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A NEW DOORWAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Designed to Facilitate Egress of Guests at Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The annual renovation of the White House in the absence of the President's family means more this year than usual. Besides the ordinary cleaning and painting, a number of changes will be made. The most important of these is a new doorway at the rear of the Red Room. This has been done in order to facilitate the egress of the guests at receptions and obviate the necessity of their having to make their way through the dense throng that usually on such occasions makes the inner corridor almost impassable.

This new doorway has been cut to correspond in every way with the beautiful old-fashioned ones that lead to the Red and Green Rooms. The last important finishing touches of polish that will bring out the rosewood to perfection alone remain to be given.

In the East Room the furniture will be entirely re-covered in gold colored satin damask, similar to that now in use. The curtains will be renewed, and there also will be a new carpet, so that the effect will be that of general newness throughout this, the most imposing apartment in the White House, where strangers oftenest congregate to greet the Chief Executive.

Whose Grandfather Did It?

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Every now and then we hear the question: "Shall we carry the grist in one end of the sack and a stone in the other because our grandfathers did so?" Now we are hunting for the man whose grandfather did it. Ours did not; he had more sense. When next a man puts that question to you just ask him if his grandfather acted in such foolish fashion. Perhaps you will get another argument for heredity.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	71	68	71
6 A. M.	64	67	71
9 A. M.	65	70	75
12 M.	69	76	81
4 P. M.	75	72	75
6 P. M.	74	74	75
9 P. M.	70	70	71
12 P. M.	68	69	70

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....73⅞
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S MISTAKE.

There is no justification in law, morals, or politics for Mayor Schieren's refusal to enforce in Brooklyn the law against Sunday liquor selling. He has made vague and colorless professions about the observance of "public order and decency," but so long as he refuses to enforce the laws he is himself the high priest of disorder and indecency.

The saloon keepers of Brooklyn sold liquor to all comers and practically without concealment yesterday. Every man of them committed a misdemeanor under Section 32 of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892, but Mayor Schieren was the major misdemeanant of all Brooklyn's lawbreakers yesterday.

Mayor Schieren cannot plead inability to stop Sunday selling. His police can do what Mr. Roosevelt's police have done this side the river. He cannot plead that the law is different in Brooklyn. It is the same. Least of all can he set up the defense that it is good public policy to permit violations of the law. That plea involves moral suicide. There is only one thing to do with the laws of the State. Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he understands what that thing is.

If Mr. Schieren, because he holds the liberal views of the German race on the subject of Sunday beer drinking, believes himself to have taken a wise and proper course in this matter, we can assure him that he has made a terrible mistake. It is a mistake from every point of view—and an incredible blunder from the point of view of a Mayor who desires more liberal Sunday laws. If the excise law is amended in the direction of greater liberality, it will be because public opinion, pressing upon the Legislature, compels the change. A powerful public opinion favorable to such amendment has been created in this city by Mr. Roosevelt's rigid procedures. The Brooklyn "liberal" slaking his Sunday thirst in freedom and content is moved by no emotion likely to be effective with the Legislature. Mayor Schieren, if as he professes, desires an amendment of the excise law, has pursued precisely the course best calculated to defeat that object. His policy tends to perpetuate the repulsive system of police bribery and blackmail.

But condemnation of his course need be based only on the ground that a sworn executive officer has no right to tolerate violation of law. He has no right to assume that discretion, and there is absolutely no defense to be made in his behalf if he does. Mayor Schieren has made a terrible mistake.

THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

The plans recently outlined in our Washington dispatches for the extension of the merit system in the Federal service are very important. Probably the greatest effect would be produced if it were found practicable to eliminate the patronage element from appointments to the fourth-class Post Offices—that is, to offices now filled without nomination to the Senate. But the same process permanently applied to the class now known as "laborers" would be of very high value. The Commissioners have already submitted rules for this purpose to the President, who is understood to approve the principle, though not yet satisfied as to details. The plan would be practically the same as that now in operation in the navy yards, which was introduced by Mr. Tracy and has been continued and developed by Secretary Herbert. Experience has shown in this case, as it has done in every case where the merit system has been faithfully and intelligently applied, that there is no practical difficulty whatever, but that, on the contrary, all the difference in efficiency, discipline, and economy is on the side of the new system.

The matter of the minor Post Offices is not so simple. Many of these offices are too small to give employment even to the Postmaster himself and are maintained rather as a convenience to the public than as any real source of profit to the incumbent. Still, there is room for reorganization, within the range of Executive discretion, that will do much, and opportunity for new methods, where reorganization is not possible, that will do still more. Commissioner Procter's suggestion is that, so far as may be, the smaller offices within manageable distance of large ones shall be abolished as separate offices and made branches of the central office. This has been done to some extent and with excellent results, and if the plan were applied carefully and systematically for the next year, it would make very great improvement. The new branch offices would come under the civil service rules, would be administered by trained, experienced clerks independent of politics, and would give a valuable line of promotion and make the service more stable and desirable. Outside of the offices that could be thus treated, Mr. Procter makes the sensible suggestion that applicants for appointment should secure petitions from patrons of the office. These could be investigated by an Inspector, and the applicant whose supporters made the largest use of the office could be given the preference. In practice it would undoubtedly be found that this method, thoroughly applied, would reduce the number of changes very largely.

It is one of the most important services that President Cleveland has rendered to the country that he has pushed forward the reform of the civil service with such energy and intelligence, and it is plain that he intends by the close of his term practically to embrace the entire service, so far as possible, under the merit system.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

Certain prominent Republicans who appear to be hoping that the threatening cloud of prosperity will blow over can find nothing to encourage them in the long list of additional increases of wages which we publish this morning.

With these increases included, the number of employing companies and firms which have thus enlarged the pay of their workmen since the beginning of the upward movement, as set forth in the several installments of The Times's list, is swollen to about 685, and the number of employés benefited to about 514,000. This is a conservative estimate. Many recent increases have been made by groups of manufacturers, and others have been caused, owing, to the operation of sliding scales, by increases of the prices of certain manufactured products, as in the case of the bar-iron mills. Inasmuch as it has become impracticable to ascertain the exact number of the companies or firms involved or of the employés affected, we have sought to make fair estimates and to avoid exaggeration.

The testimony of prominent Republican journals shows that we have been perhaps too conservative. Two or three days after the publication of our installment of July 2, which showed a total of 430 employing concerns and a total of 315,000 employés, The New-York Tribune remarked that the full numbers were actually "much larger" and asserted that the wages of "about half a million" employés, instead of 315,000, had been increased. On the following day The Chicago Tribune asserted that the number of employés who had thus been benefited was "fully 1,000,000."

It is true that a considerable number of increases which have been made have not been reported even in the trade journals. In several parts of the country daily journals have recently undertaken to review the condition of manufacturing industries in surrounding districts, and in these reviews there are mentioned publicly for the first time many wage increases that have been made since March 1.

Although our list has been compiled with care and with due attention to all available sources of information, we think that if our total of 514,000 be enlarged by 50 per cent. it will not exceed then the full number of employés whose wages have been increased. We suppose, also, that the resumption of work in factories that had been idle, the enlargement of works that were active, and the increase of forces employed, have increased the number of employés at work by not less than 200,000. Indeed, a careful inquiry would probably show that this is too conservative an estimate. It seems surely within bounds to say that at least 1,000,000 employés have been benefited either by new work at the manufacturing plants or by an increase of their wages.

The additions to which we direct attention to-day certainly indicate that the upward movement has not been checked, and afford no ground for an opinion that the increase is "only temporary." We commend them to the consideration of Senator Lexow and other Republican politicians whose opinions have been distorted by their partisan desires. "This matter of reported increase of wages in various directions," said the Senator in his Tribune interview the other day, "is a temporary thing. If it is otherwise, we are all wrong, and have been in the wrong all the time."

WETHERBEE'S PENSION.

David A. Wetherbee of Arkansas has learned that it is wise to let well enough alone, even if well enough be really not well. In 1874 he obtained a pension for a gunshot wound. Knowing his own condition better than any one else, he probably assumed that the people who passed applicants were easily impressed, for he soon appeared at the Pension Office on crutches, with his right leg drawn up and his foot six or eight inches from the floor. His apparent inability to put his foot down secured a recommendation for an advance of his pension to $36 a month for total disability of the right leg.

But there was doubt at the Pension Office, although that was long before an alleged "hostile Administration" had come along. A board of review found that the flexed leg was voluntarily contracted when an effort was made to straighten it, and that the soles of both Wetherbee's shoes were worn equally. Then Wetherbee was seen, at a moment when he considered himself unobserved, to lay aside his crutches and rest himself by walking on both feet. He was also incautious enough to go without crutches or cane on the street.

Wetherbee was treated generously, for he was allowed $17 a month from 1889, and until a special examiner found him at home in Arkansas, an able-bodied, hard-working farmer, who only bought crutches when he was about to visit Washington. He had then been drawing $24 a month for two years, his curious record having been regarded with generous lenity. Strengthened by this increase of pension, he had whipped two of the biggest men in his town and was a citizen to be feared and respected.

The Pension Bureau reduced Wetherbee's pension in October, 1893, to $8 per month, to take effect from March 4, 1893. He applied for a restoration of his former rate, and his Washington attorneys say it was an act of gross injustice to cut him down. He desired to be put back, first at $24, and then advanced to $36. Secretary Hoke Smith, however, has sustained Pension Commissioner Lochren in reducing Wetherbee's pension. And now, more than twenty years after he went upon the pension roll, it begins to be questionable whether Wetherbee was ever wounded at all.

It is not this sort of pensioner that makes the pension list a roll of honor.

LYNCH LAW AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Those who read the news dispatches of the press from day to day have noticed, we presume, an increase of the number of lynchings during the last six months in the Southern States. We referred some time ago to an interesting article contributed to a leading medical journal in the North by a Kentucky physician, who argued that lynching was the only effective deterrent to discourage or prevent colored men from committing that crime for which lynching is the common punishment in the Southern States. The record of such crimes and of such punishments tends to show that lynching is not a deterrent. Three negroes were lynched a few months ago in Florida for having committed a peculiarly atrocious assault, which was followed by the murder of their victim. It was then admitted that within a short distance of the place where these men were horribly punished there had been no less than twelve lynchings for similar crimes during the preceding six months. Other lynchings in that neighborhood have since been reported. Neither in that vicinity nor in other places which might be mentioned does lynching appear to have had a deterrent effect.

The same physician asserted that Southern lynchers did not make mistakes, and referred to a list of about fifty lynchings concerning which he had made inquiry and become satisfied that all the executed men deserved their punishment. He should now add to his list the case reported a few days ago from his own State in the following dispatch:

"FORD, Ky., July 26.—It was developed to-day that the negro, Robert Haggard, who was lynched here last week, charged with having assaulted Miss Elkin, was innocent. The story of the assault has been proved to be utterly false. The lynching was done by men who did not take time to inquire whether Haggard was guilty or not."

We published on the 29th ult. an editorial article from The Savannah News in which complaint was made that "there are too many crimes of violence in the South." On the preceding day The News had reported several assassinations in Florida. "There are," said The News, "no more crimes of violence in Florida than in any other Southern State," and the same journal, pointing to the recent reception of many worthy immigrants in Georgia, said: "We shall see this immigration movement checked if public sentiment does not put the stamp of disapproval upon crimes of violence of all kinds. What we want in the South is public sentiment that will insist upon a higher regard for human life." But such public sentiment cannot well exist where the lynching of offenders, or of persons believed to be violators of law, is a common practice. Lynching, as it has been exhibited in the South, surely breeds disregard for law and a lack of respect for courts. The commission of "crimes of violence" in which white persons are the parties is encouraged and stimulated by the unlawful and unpunished killing of negroes.

We find a remarkable article in The New-Orleans Picayune of the 26th ult. relating to the unprovoked and wanton murder of a negro on the street in that city by a white man named Mitchell. "It is not only shown," said The Picayune, "that Mullen [the victim] was killed for no plausible reason other than a transport of murderous malignity which was ready to spend itself upon the first helpless victim that was presented, but also that the murderer, not satisfied with one murder, sought to kill a witness of the crime." Mitchell, it appears, "has a pull with the politicians and office holders," and by means of it has "escaped not only punishment, but even the mere form of trial," for similar crimes committed in the past. We quote the following additional remarks:

"It has become a matter of the greatest difficulty to convict any sort of criminal with a political pull, and it is well nigh impossible to punish a white man for any crime committed on a negro. And when, by the greatest exertions, any offender has been convicted, so much difficulty is experienced in carrying out the sentence of the court that every law-abiding citizen is outraged and disgusted, while every criminal is by so much encouraged to persist in his evil courses and to repeat his crimes. This is not merely the case in any one State; it is the general situation in all, and the result is a rapidly growing distrust of courts, public officials, and all the machinery of law. This distrust is expressed in the lynching scenes that are being perpetrated in all the States, and it is a violent and formidable protest against the extremely unsatisfactory results of legal methods in the treatment of criminals."

Further on we are told, however, that there are in office "Judges of the highest character, Sheriffs and other peace officers of approved courage and fidelity." This is an admission that the courts are trustworthy, but there is a somewhat vague charge that the laws are not what they ought to be. There must be a great change, The Picayune says, "or else, for all serious crimes, lynch law will be substituted for the proceedings of the courts."

It has been so substituted for some years past, so far as colored offenders are concerned, and this is the root of the trouble. We do not understand that well-informed persons in the Southern States think that their courts are corrupt or untrustworthy, or that their penal codes are imperfect or framed for the protection of criminals. It has been assumed, without reason, by a considerable number of white people that the courts which they themselves have made will not administer justice in the cases of colored persons accused of atrocious crimes. This seems absurd. The lynchers of the South have for years been teaching the white people of their States, by their acts, that no reliance can be placed upon their own courts. They have refused to use these tribunals of their own creation. The natural and inevitable result has been that the courts have fallen into disrepute—without reason, we think—and that there has grown up a public sentiment in favor of the administration of justice outside of these tribunals. This has led to deplorable demoralization with respect to crimes of violence and the punishment of those guilty of such crimes. This demoralization will continue and this public sentiment will exist so long as the press reports almost every day the lynching of negroes in various parts of the South. The people of the Southern States should give their courts exercise to keep them in good condition. If they persist in taking the work of the courts into their own hands, those tribunals will not only suffer in public estimation, without due reason, but they will also deteriorate in quality, even if Judges and other officers be men "of the highest character," and crimes of violence, in many instances unpunished, will increase in number.

BICYCLING COSTUMES.

There is no part of our country to which the bicycle has not now penetrated, carrying many blessings in its train—the blessing of better roads, the blessing of better maps, the promise and potency of better rural inns. Among the first of these blessings we have not hesitated to reckon the abolition of trousers. That ugly, untidy, and inconvenient article of raiment is not yet a hundred years old. It came in with the century, and within the century it has pervaded all civilized countries, and the advent to civilization of new countries has been marked by the introduction to them of trousers in place of their own more rational and convenient, and not conceivably more ugly, forms of nether investment.

Trousers are clearly impracticable upon the bicycle unless they be mitigated by being tied around the bottom, and thus reduced to an even more manifest absurdity than before. Since the bicycle has become a practical vehicle on which men go to and from their business, the "bicycle suit" has come increasingly to pervade places of business as well as places of pleasure. It is already commonly enough seen to denote that the reign of trousers has been undermined. Trousers "must go." If they should go, as is conceivable, with the century or before it, a reproach to civilization will have been removed and the bicycle will have a new claim upon the gratitude of the human race.

But the bicycle is slowly working another revolution in dress. What the indignant farmer, in warning trespassers off his land, described not long ago as "an idiot of a new woman on a wheel" is multiplying far more rapidly in proportion than the male bicyclist. The female bicyclist was a rare bird in the land even three years ago. Now she is so common that everybody has had sight of her. She, too, it is evident, has "come to stay," and she has come in what to many worthy persons is a very questionable shape. For she too finds the question of bicycling complicated with the question of costume, and that the dress in which she takes her walks abroad will not do for bicycling without serious modification. The modification is so serious in her case that the conservatives who find the male bicycling costume only ridiculous, which it is not, find the female bicycling costume "immodest," which is an even more deterrent accusation.

This charge seems absurd enough from any rational point of view. It is, however, founded upon a convention which has been established in the civilized world much longer than trousers. That convention is that whereas the male of our species is a biped, the adult female of our species is a uniped. She must not do anything that she can prevent to contradict this assumption, even to the extent of showing when she can help it that she has two feet, much less that these feet are the extremities of two separate limbs. We have gone so far in deference to this convention that, whereas a man rides a horse astride, as a biped should ride a quadruped, we compel a woman to put both her legs on the same side of the saddle, thereby diminishing the security and comfort of her seat and commonly wearing holes in her horse's back. And all lest she should be perceived, and not merely suspected, to be a biped.

Now the bicycle has done away with all this. A uniped cannot ride a wheel, and in order to ride a wheel it is necessary to a woman to avow her bipedality. Nobody who sees her can any longer pretend to entertain doubts on this subject. It is this avowal of bifurcation that constitutes the true immodesty of the female bicyclist. Whether she retains skirts in an abbreviated or divided form or resorts to the brazenness of bloomers is a mere detail so long as this fact stands confessed. Yet this confession is already openly made by hundreds of thousands of American women, and is in the way to be made by hundreds of thousands more, and the result is sure to be a modification of feminine costume in accordance with the new discovery. It is quite within the possibilities that the twentieth century may usher in a race of untrousered men and of avowedly two-legged women.

THE GOLD EXPORT.

No sensible and well-informed man doubts that the loan syndicate will fulfill the letter and spirit of its understanding with the Government and will be entirely able to protect the gold reserve for the term of that understanding. Nor is there any reasonable doubt that before that term has expired the reduction in exchange through the exports of grain and cotton, and the strengthening of the Treasury revenues which has now definitely begun and may be relied on to continue, will relieve the reserve from any strain that it is not quite strong enough to bear. Nor has the very moderate export that has taken place had any effect except to influence almost purely professional speculation on the Stock Exchange—a phenomenon naturally of considerable importance to the gentlemen immediately concerned on one side or the other of the game, but one which the general public can contemplate with serene if not benevolent indifference.

All trustworthy observers are agreed that the preponderance of evidence shows that we are at the beginning of a period of advancing prosperity, and this evidence is likely to be very much strengthened as the Fall months advance. Nevertheless, it is still the plain duty of all reasonable men to recognize that even the limited consequences of the late exports would be impossible if the currency were in a sound condition; that the beneficent influence of the syndicate loan has not permanently changed the situation of the Treasury, and that not merely the steady prosperity but the safety of the country from needless disturbance can only be assured by a real correction of the proved defects and evils of our currency system.

Prince Francis of Teck recently wagered £10,000 against £1,000 on the result of a horse race. He didn't have the £10,000, but that was a wholly inconsequential matter, as he knew absolutely which horse it was that "couldn't lose," and which was, therefore, by the plainest rules of logic, dead sure to win. The race came off. The animal on which his Royal Rashness bet accomplished the impossible in the most calm and inconsiderate way. He lost the race. The Prince was called upon to pay much money he did not have. Compliance with this demand was also a manifest impossibility, but the example given by the horse was followed by his backer, and Francis handed over the cash. It seems that "certain members of the royal family,"—an impressively indefinite phrase, which the London papers hint is a euphemism for the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Adolphus—came to the assistance of the youngster who thought he knew but didn't, and averted the cataclysm that would have been produced by the spectacle of a welcher born in the purple by levying an assessment on themselves. So the family honor, like the heroine of a melodrama, was "saved again." Rumor has it that Prince Francis is to be exiled to India for a year or two as a punishment for having pretended to have information on any subject whatever. This was, of course, his real offense, and a particularly dangerous one, for if by some lamentable chance his pretension had turned out to be well founded, grave consequences might have befallen the whole monarchical system.

A story which must be true, since a good many papers are just now using it without putting any responsibility upon the man who first reported the occurrence it details, is to the effect that a Chicago man, having taken his departure from this world after the fashion common to all mortality, arrived on that most distant of all other sides. He was a good man, as Chicagoans go, and consequently had no doubts as to his whereabouts. Still, he was just a little surprised at certain features of his new abiding place, and confided to an attendant whom he met that, taken all in all, heaven was not so very much better than Chicago. The older resident looked at the visitor for a moment pityingly, and then remarked: "This isn't heaven." There the narrative ends, which is unfortunate, as the subsequent conversation was probably of even higher interest than the brief interchange already recorded. Having been betrayed by his impulsive nature into an admission so embarrassing, the Chicago man must have hastened to explain it away in the universally admired way of all his fellow-townsmen when the residents of other places call attention to various little difference that separate the Western metropolis from civilization's ideals. That he succeeded goes without saying. They always silence their critics, however far they may be from convincing them, by a resonant clash of statistics, which nobody can contradict.

Now that half the world has taken to riding the bicycle, reports are beginning to come in thick and fast from an amazing number of trades and industries upon which the sudden popularity of this new form of locomotion is having most serious effects. Livery stable men are not the only ones who are uttering loud cries of pain, and otherwise expressing poignant dissatisfaction with the present order of things. A large number of people cannot suddenly change their habits without disarranging the whole course of business to a greater or less extent, and, although matters get to running smoothly again after a while, there is always a period of transition, during which much inconvenience and some real hardship are suffered. At present it is everybody who has had anything to do with the horse, either directly or indirectly, that feels the stress of circumstance, and, as the animal was a very pervasive feature of civilization, the victims are to be found in numberless quarters. The makers of carriages, harness, and saddles find their trade materially diminished, with consequences that reach into scores of minor connected industries. Farmers complain that not only has horse raising ceased to be profitable, but also that hay and oats no longer bring the old prices. Hostlers and private coachmen go about with long faces, looking for jobs. The dividends of railway corporations show marked diminution in many places. Factories where the utensils of old-fashioned games and sports were made are either deserted altogether or only give employment for short hours to few workers. Fewer books are read, it is reported, and that brings in the whole army of writers. The list might be continued almost indefinitely. It is a real revolution that the bicycle has worked. The mere riding of bicycles is only a small part of it.

A NEW THEATRE IN BERLIN

Splendid Production of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

EMPEROR AND HOUSEHOLD PRESENT

The Swiss Tour of the Crown Prince of Germany and His Brother—Great Attention Paid to Prince Eitel.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The prevailing dullness of Berlin, especially in social circles, received a passing enlivener on Thursday, when the new Royal Opera and Thiergarten, formerly Kroll's Opera House, was opened with a splendid production of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." The Emperor and his entire military household, in resplendent uniforms, were present, and occupied the grand imperial box, which faces the stage. The box was draped with crimson brocaded silk, with heavy gold ornamentation. The style of decoration is that of the Herrensheimsee Castle of Louis II., in Bavaria. The auditorium was scented with lilac eau de cologne. All of the fashionable people remaining in Berlin were in attendance. All of the prominent persons in the American colony also were present. They were headed by Secretary J. B. Jackson, Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of Ambassador Runyon.

The Swiss tour of the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel-Frederick, was extended to several points in the south of Germany, all of the ancient seats of the Hohenzollerns being visited. The young Princes traveled incognito, but this was not rigidly observed, and the public flocked to see them upon every possible occasion. This was particularly true of the female portion of the public, whose especial object of adoration was the young Prince Eitel-Frederick, who is a general favorite. He is a merry, roguish young fellow, and is taller and broader than his brother, who is somewhat prematurely sedate.

The women deplored that Eitel's beautiful golden locks had been shorn, which was done in accordance with the strict military training which forms a most important part of the Prussian system of educating Princes. The public eagerly read such personal mention of the Princes as was allowed to appear in the press, even to description of their daily meals and drinks. From these articles it seems that the favorite dish of the youngsters is mashed potatoes, buttered, and pork cutlets. Their mother, the Empress, acts as the guardian of their stomachs, and has their daily menu sent to her for inspection. Their breakfast usually consists of coffee, cold meat, and eggs, and their luncheon of cold meat, fruits, and white wine, diluted with seltzer. For dinner or supper, they are served with steaks or cutlets, potatoes and fruits.

Dr. Schweninger has returned from his excursion to the North. He paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, and reports that the ex-Chancellor had so well stood the exertions incident to his birthday fêtes, &c., thanks to good care and his quiet home life, that an exchange of his retirement in the Sachsenwald for the bustle and discomfort of a visit to Kissingen or Gastein was not advisable. Nevertheless, Dr. Schweninger informed the Prince that he would not allow him to have any more receptions, hoping that complete rest would fortify him against the exactions of the Winter.

Among the latest stories of Bismarck worship is that of the rebuff given to Dr. Hermes, Freisinnige member of the Reichstag, by Chief Ranger Muller, who is in charge of the royal hunts at Vietzig. Hermes, who is on record as having voted against President Von Levetzow's proposal that the Reichstag officially congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday, wrote to Muller for permission to shoot wild ducks on the Vietziger Lake. Muller, who is an intense admirer of Prince Bismarck, replied to the application in these words: "You belong in the Reichstag to withhold the honor proposed to be shown by that body to Prince Bismarck. Go and shoot your ducks with his enemies elsewhere. You will shoot none here."

The United Press correspondent in Munich learns that the relations between the Russian and Bavarian Courts are much warmer and closer than the relations existing between the Bavarian and Prussian Courts. A Bavarian statesman in conversation with the correspondent yesterday, said: "Although the Czar and the Kaiser are personally very good friends, their political relations are merely polite. Emperor Nicholas II. is not the man to enforce his personal will against the opposition of the bureaucrats who are bound together by tradition and political leanings. The pro-German influence which it was hoped would grow through the Czarina, a Hessian Princess, has not yet manifested itself, and the feeling prevails that by the time her Majesty is able to assert herself, she will probably have become so Russianized by the influence of the Orthodox priesthood and others that she will not feel inclined to run counter to the sentiment of the St. Petersburg Court."

In spite of the denunciation of The Vossische Zeitung and other journals of the English boycotting of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the German shipowners are inclined to take sides with the English owners and join in the general dissatisfaction, holding that the tariffs are excessive. Moreover, the German shipowners are grumbling at the management of the canal, which they declare is not conducted upon commercial or practical principles, everything being bound up in red tape. The Post comes out as a champion of the shippers, and in an article on the subject declares that the inefficiency of the management is aggravated by the discourtesy of the pilots and subordinate officials. Many Captains, The Post declares, have avoided the canal after their first experience in its passage, preferring the risks involved in the passage around the Skaw. The Post contends that the limited use of the new waterway by shippers proves the truth of its charges and appeals to the Government to remedy the matter by the application of practical and equitable principles in the management of the canal.

The Russian Government is about to subsidize a new depot at Hamburg for Russian products, suitable for exportation, especially to the United States. These products will include cotton and woolen fabrics, brandy, glue, preserves, porcelain, soap, &c.

The Landwirthschaft Milchzeitung, in a leading article on the importation of American meat, declares that it is vastly more important to keep an eye upon tinned meats than upon live cattle. "If," the paper says, "we could trace the origin of the tinned and packed beef sent out from Chicago, we should find that the packers buy the most inferior quality, such as it is not right to have sold in Germany."

The official Berlin Correspondenz announces that American pork, ham, and sausage imported into Germany must henceforth be stamped and microscopically examined, besides undergoing the regular inspection.

The Metz garrison will celebrate the anniversary of the battles fought in that vicinity in the Franco-Prussian war by solemn field services on July 18, held on the Metz battlefield. This ceremony will be followed by the decoration of the graves of the fallen Prussian soldiers, accompanied by the beating of the tattoo, and in the evening the heights around Metz will be illuminated.

Among the Americans who have arrived in Berlin the last week are G. G. McCurdy of Boston, F. A. Assman of East Orange, N. J.; Lieut. Averill of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Lieut. Richardson of the Twentieth United States Infantry, W. Just of Philadelphia, Mrs. Louise Stock of New-York, and J. M. Savage, United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Frank Miller, the New-York artist, has removed his studio from Munich to Berlin.

The diamond cutters of Hanau, in Hesse-Nassau, have gone on a strike to enforce their demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

CUBANS AGAIN DEFEATED

Ten Insurgents Under Maceo Killed in the Fight.

SEVENTY WOUNDED, FIVE CAPTURED

Guaso Guerrillas Suffer Heavy Loss at the Hands of the Rebels—The Commander Slain in the Engagement.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—The Government column, under the command of Col. Seguras, returned to Guantanamo on the 2d inst., after having defeated the insurgents under José Maceo, near Loma de la Galleta. The rebels lost ten killed and seventy wounded, and five of the band were taken prisoners. The Government forces also captured their camp and a quantity of arms, provisions, &c. The Government loss was one killed and twelve wounded, including two officers.

While the Guaso guerrillas were reconnoitering in the vicinity of Guantanamo on Aug. 2, they met a band of rebels, and, in the engagement which followed, suffered heavy loss. The commander of the guerrillas and a number of his force were killed or wounded.

A detachment of Government troops on July 24 had an engagement with the insurgents under Matias Vega, at Misericordia, near Mayari, in which two of the rebels were killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 4.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte state that the censorship over the press in Cuba is so strict that it is impossible to learn any news from the field. The Goverment has prohibited the publication of all news of the revolution.

By private letters it is learned that a battle took place on the 28th ult., near Puerto Principe, between Maximo Gomez and Gen. Mello, in which the latter was killed and his troops badly defeated.

A. Guero y Guero, one of the most prominent leaders in the last revolution, has joined the insurgents, with a strong band, well equipped.

Roloff on the 1st blew up a railroad bridge near Placetas, and captured a train loaded with troops, bound from Cienfuegos to Placetas.

It is stated that Martinez Campos is badly wounded, and has taken refuge on board the ship Villaverde, at Guantanamo.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S LECTURE.

Mr. Woodward Relates His Experience with Cuban Insurgents.

Frank Woodward, the American correspondent for The Morning Journal, who went down to Cuba and joined the insurgents, lectured last night at Proctor's Theatre, West Twenty-third Street, on his experiences.

On account of the storm the audience was not very large. He said, in part:

"On July 11 I returned from Cuba after a three months' stay with the rebel army. I went down there as correspondent. The newspapers in this city found it impossible to get accurate information about events there, as the Spanish authorities doctored reports.

"I went to the Cuban headquarters here and got a commission in the rebel army. I landed at Santiago de Cuba in April, and went to San Luis. There I secured a guide and was taken into the mountains. The guide spoke no English, and I spoke no Spanish. The guide said there were no Spanish soldiers in the country, but while going along a road, we saw a body of Spanish soldiers on horse pursuing us.

"I threw away my saddlebags containing my papers. The guide threw away his carbine, and we then waited for the soldiers. They came up, and recognized me as an American. The Spanish soldiers hate Americans because the latter sympathize with the rebels.

"I was dragged from my horse, cuffed, and kicked, and prodded with bayonets and swords by the soldiers. They then tied our hands and feet with thongs and carried us to camp. During the night my guide and I undid our thongs, and made our escape. We were pursued, but eluded the soldiers and recovered our saddle bags and carbine.

"We finally reached the rebel camp, and I set out with a Capt. Marto and a body of men to join Gen. Maceo.

"While going along we suddenly came upon a number of camp fires of Spanish troops. There were 300 soldiers in the camp. We were only sixteen men, but had to get through the camp to get to Maceo. We charged through, firing our revolvers, and got safely out of the camp, but suddenly came upon another detachment of Spanish troops, to which we were obliged to surrender.

"I expected that as prisoners of war we would be treated properly. A very nice-appearing Spanish gentleman came up to me and hit me in the jaw, knocking me off my horse.

"We were tied and then taken to a house.

"The house was that of a Cuban sympathizer. A young girl slipped a knife into my clothing. During the night I cut my bonds and passed the knife to my three companions. They freed themselves, and one went to the door and cut the throat of the sentry."

The lecturer exhibited the knife used, and showed how the throat cutting was done. This was applauded by the audience.

The prisoners made their escape and afterward joined Gen. Maceo.

Woodward said he was in several engagements with Gen. Maceo, and then concluded he had experience and information enough. He told Gen. Maceo he thought he would return to the United States. Gen. Maceo told him that if he attempted to leave the army he would cause him to be executed.

"I escaped at night and made my way to the coast," he said. After much difficulty he succeeded in getting back to this country, through the assistance of an English sea Captain.

Mr. Woodward was dressed last night in the uniform of the Cuban insurgents. It was a jean suit, with scarlet trimmings on the cuffs and collar. His huge straw hat had a Cuban flag painted on it. He carried a sword, and had a revolver and knife in his belt.

MME. DE CESPEDES HERE.

She Is the Widow of Gen. de Cespedes, Who Led in the Last Cuban War.

Mme. de Cespedes, widow of Gen.de Cespedes, the Cuban patriot President of the island, chosen by the revolutionary party during the last war, who died several years ago, arrived with her daughter from Paris on the steamship La Touraine yesterday.

She was met at the dock by her son who has been in this city for the past two months. Mme. de Cespedes and her daughter drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them. Her son is not living at that hotel. She declined to be interviewed.

Several Cubans said last night that there was no significance in the arrival of Mme. de Cespedes so far as the present war in Cuba was concerned.

During the last war in Cuba Gen. de Cespedes was the central figure in the struggle for freedom, and was considered the ablest of the patriotic leaders. It is said that Mme. de Cespedes has contributed $80,000 to assist the Cubans in their present fight for liberty.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.

Received by the Pope—Presented with Medals.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Nine of the American pilgrims who recently arrived here, headed by the National flag, proceeded to the consistory hall, at the Vatican, at 8 o'clock this morning. They were joined there by others, until 200 were present, when they attended mass, which was celebrated by the Pope. Afterward they defiled before his Holiness, who was seated upon his throne, and who addressed a few kindly words to all present, and directed that silver medals be presented to them. The ceremonies were concluded by the chanting by the pilgrims of a hymn in acclamation of the Pope.

THE PORTE CONCILIATORY.

Willing to Concede Many of the Demanded Armenian Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The reply of the Porte, made Aug. 1, to the communication of the powers demanding reforms in Armenia is conciliatory in tone, and promises compliance with many of the provisions demanded. It proposes to appoint Christian Assessors, to assist the provincial Governors, to select sub-Governors and police from Mussulmans and Christians, to inspect and improve the prisons, to introduce measures for the prevention of violence and abuses, and to check the excesses of the Kurds during their migration, and to try to induce them to settle in some particular locality. The answer criticises the suggested reform of the taxes and some of the other points proposed by the powers, contending that they are not practical.

BREAD RIOTS IN TABREEZ.

Troops Fire on the Populace, Killing Many—The Fighting Continuous.

TABREEZ, Persia, Aug. 4.—The scarcity of bread in this city has caused such an agitation among the inhabitants that on the 3d inst. the authorities ordered the closing of the bazaars, fearing that they would be looted. This action so incensed the people that they became riotous, and troops were ordered out to quell the disturbance.

The appearance of the troops further enraged the populace, and it was found necessary to order the soldiers to fire, which they did, killing a score of the rioters.

The fighting between the troops and people continues.

Five Miners Rescued.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Saltcoats, on the Bay of Ayr, Scotland, says that five miners have been taken out alive from the Auchenharvie Colliery, which was flooded Friday. The rescuing parties are continuing their search for the other nine miners, who were in the colliery at the time of the accident.

Warrants for Bankers Who Failed.

GENOA, Aug. 4.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Bingen Brothers, the bankers who suspended payment a few days ago. Gustave has lately been staying at Carlsbad, and Alfredo, the other member of the firm, is supposed to have left for Paris, taking with him some of the firm's books.

French Reporters Not Wanted.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A reporter for the Gaulois, who was sent to Alsace-Lorraine to describe the fêtes to be held there in commemoration of the reconquering of the province by the Germans in 1870, telegraphs that he has been arrested, and is to be expelled from the province.

George for the Bulgarian Throne.

SOFIA, Aug. 4.—The organ of the Liberal leader, Dr. Radoslavoff, expresses the opinion that the dynastic question must be reopened in the immediate future. A Zankofist journal suggests Prince George of Greece as a suitable successor to the throne.

Emperor William Sails for Cowes.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William arrived at Helgoland this morning, and shortly after his arrival received the Government officials of the island. At the conclusion of the reception his Majesty took luncheon at the Government House, and sailed for Cowes this afternoon.

King Christian's Illness.

COPEHAGEN, Aug. 4.—King Christian, who has been ill for several days with an attack of catarrh of the bladder, is still confined to his bed. His Majesty is also suffering from insomnia.

BISHOP POTTER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Given to an East-Side Audience at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street.

Bishop Potter conducted the last Sunday service of his stay in the east side, last night, at the Pro-Cathedral on Stanton Street, and a special service of song was rendered by the boy choir.

The choir was assisted by W. B. Crabtree, the organist and choirmaster; W. H. Ferris, assistant organist; F. H. Potter, soloist, and Frederick L. Hanford, organist. Bishop Potter delivered a brief sermon, but made no reference to his departure from the Pro-Cathedral.

He spoke of the prejudices existing against certain nationalities. This prejudice could not be moved by education or culture. Education, he said, was only a varnish, and culture does not touch character. The only thing that will eradicate these feelings which in nearly all cases are inborn, will be something that reaches the heart and that is to be found in the religion of Jesus Christ.

Bishop Potter will remain at the Pro-Cathedral until the latter part of the week.

FEAST OF ST. DOMINICK CELEBRATED

A Pontifical Mass, a Feast, and Vespers—Archbishop Corrigan Present.

The Feast of St. Dominick was celebrated yesterday in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by his secretary, Father Connelly, was present at the mass and vesper services.

A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. A. V. Higgins, assisted by the Rev. P. V. Hartigan and the Rev. M. D. Lilly, in the morning.

The Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulists delivered a panegyric on St. Dominick.

Between 11 o'clock mass and vespers a feast was held in the rectory, at which the Archbishop and Mgr. Farley and all the Paulist Fathers were present.

Father O'Neill of the Dominicans preached a short sermon at the vesper service. The church was crowded to the doors at both mass and vespers.

MURDERER LEACH TO DIE TO-DAY.

Wants a Bowl of Beef Tea Before He Goes to the Chair.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Richard T. Leach, the wife murderer who is to be electrocuted to-morrow morning, keeps up a good spirit and expects to walk calmly to his death. All he has asked Warden Sage for is a bowl of strong beef tea the first thing in the morning.

The Warden has tried to make this, the man's last day on earth, as pleasant as possible, and sent him some choice roses. Leach is a florist.

He was visited to-day by his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York, who had a long talk with him, and promised to see him and administer the sacrament to him early in the morning. His brothers and two aunts also visited him to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:40 A. M.—36 to 40 Ann Street; brick building; John H. Hopkins & Co., engravers; damage, $2,500.

3:08 A. M.—425 East Twenty-fourth Street; brick building; Madison Square Electric Telegraph Company; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue; frame building; Broadway Cable Company; damage, $200.

2:10 P. M.—205 East Ninety-fifth Street; Isaac Goodman; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—462 Third Avenue; Joseph Aehl; damage, $25.

9:36 P. M.—96 Monroe Street; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—589 Broadway; Julius Kausler; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue; telegraph pole; no damage.

Jefferson Goes to the Mountains.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 4.—Joseph Jefferson, with Miss Jefferson, left to-night for a week's visit to the White Mountains. Mr. Jefferson is just recovering from a severe cold.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Wright, Sagua July 21, via Caibarien 23d, with sugar to Perkins & Welch—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosbie, Vera Cruz July 18, via Tampico 26th, with mdse to William Johnston & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

DROWNED IN THE SQUALL

Continued from Page 1.

rain began. It then fell to 62°, and afterward went up again, reaching 70° at 10:30 o'clock. The humidity at noon was 84, and at 10:30 o'clock P. M., 88. The general trend of the wind was northeast.

BREIG STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Accident to a Signalman Delays Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Travel.

Signalman John Breig, twenty-five years old, of East Broadway and Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, and who was employed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, was struck by lightning at 7:35 o'clock last night, just as he was about to signal for an East New-York train to enter the station at the Brooklyn Bridge.

As the signal was not given, the train did not enter the station. Train after train arrived, but they could not get to the bridge. Eight trains were stalled between Sands Street and the City Hall station, and the platforms at the bridge station were crowded with passengers anxious to get home.

The station agent tried to pacify the people by telling them that there was a blockade on the road, which would only last a few minutes, but while telling this he became nervous, and, going into the train dispatcher's office, asked if anybody there knew the cause for the delay.

One of the men said a ball of fire had dropped in the office at 7:35 o'clock and had exploded. After awhile one of the men became alarmed at the fact that no trains were coming into the station, while the crowd was getting larger all the time. He sent A. Kolsenbacher, the gateman, around the Adams Street curve to find what the trouble was.

The gateman ran to the Adams Street station, and walking to the little signal box where Breig was seated, asked:

"What's the matter with the trains, Jack?"

There was no answer, and the gateman saw Breig seated in his chair. It dawned upon the gateman that Breig had fallen asleep, and he entered the house to awaken him. He started when he saw the signal man unconscious in his chair. His features were drawn and his right arm was outstretched, with his finger just touching a black button—the signal.

The gateman became alarmed, and, running back to the train dispatcher's house, notified him of what he had seen.

Inspector J. G. Garrett was sent for, as was also Dr. Ford, the surgeon of the road. Dr. Ford worked on Breig three-quarters of an hour before he restored him to consciousness. Even then the signal man was unable to move, but his eyes showed that he was conscious of what was going on.

In the meantime Inspector Garrett arrived and soon straightened out the running of trains, and the passengers were carried to their destination not knowing the reason why they had been delayed.

When the signal man had recovered, he said he remembered that a train was approaching to enter the bridge station, and that he put out his hand to give the signal. At the same time there was a flash of lightning, a clap of thunder, and then he felt something hot running all over him. The next he remembered was when the doctor was working over him.

His tongue, he said, felt very thick, and his left hand seemed to be paralyzed. He was taken to his home by employes of the road.

It is believed that the ball of fire which exploded in the train dispatcher's office was lightning, and that it ran through the wires, just at the time the signalman was about to touch the button, and then he received the shock.

The trains at the time were running on a headway of two minutes, and it is believed that travel was delayed about twenty minutes.

OUTINGS SPOILED BY THE RAIN.

Early Rush for Home from Long Island, Where Thousands Were Drenched.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—The rainstorm this afternoon spoiled the pleasure of many thousands of visitors to this resort. Though warned of the approaching storm, the crowds did not pay heed to it until the rain fell upon them in torrents. Then followed a wild scramble for shelter.

The storm came from the direction of Coney Island. The hundreds of fishermen on Jamaica Bay and yachting parties were caught by it. There was some lively reefing of sails and scurrying for shelter. Many of the occupants of small boats, in their haste to get ashore before the storm broke, ran on the islands of seaweed that dot the bay.

The storm kicked up quite a sea in Jamaica Bay, and boats that could not reach landing places took refuge under the railroad trestles that cross the bay.

When the rain began the visitors abandoned everything and made for the hotels and other resorts. A big crowd was caught at the Seaside Avenue railroad crossing by an incoming train, and were held there in the torrents until the cars pulled out. They were wet through and had a great many uncomplimentary things to say about the Long Island Railroad.

The later showers came in time to catch the crowd on their way home. Many let several trains go, hoping that the rain would stop. As a result, when they came to leave, the trains were jammed.

NORTH BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—The storm put an end to pleasure-seeking here and the people made for home as fast as cars and boats could carry them. Many of the visitors were wet through and presented a bedraggled appearance when they left.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 4.—The rain caused the stopping of several games of baseball in this city and the spectators were kept busy looking for places of shelter. The trolley cars and incoming trains from Long Island resorts were crowded several hours before the homeward rush usually sets in.

The heavy downfall of rain filled the sewers near the entrance to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in this city, and passengers had to wade through water over their shoetops in order to get across the streets. Very few of the pleasure-seekers were prepared for rain and their exposure ruined their attire.

RIGGING FORCED THEM DOWN.

Two Men Who Could Swim Were Drowned Off Fort Hamilton.

Five workmen in a yacht off Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon were thrown into the water by the yacht capsizing. Two of the party were drowned.

John Straud, Sr., John Straud, Jr., George Straud, Andrew Straud, and Arthur Hemmingway were members of the Excelsior Boat Club, whose house is at the foot of Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. The club is composed of workingmen, who devote Saturdays and Sundays during the Summer season to taking short excursions in their boats.

The five men met at the clubhouse yesterday morning and fixed up the Ella S., as she was to take part in the annual regatta of the club. The members of the party were in high spirits, as they believed they could win. They started from the boathouse at noon. When they saw the approaching squall they gave up the race and started for home, believing that they would be able to make their destination before the squall came.

The little sloop scudded before the wind, and was doing good work when just off Ninety-third Street, under the bluff at Fort Hamilton, the squall struck her. The yacht was capsized, and the five men were in the water struggling. Three of them could not swim, but Hemmingway and John Straud, Jr., who were the only members of the party who could swim, were caught in the rigging and went down just as the steam launch Edwin A. Powers came to the rescue.

The crew on the steam launch rescued the three other men. A fierce breeze was blowing at the time, and the rescue was made with great difficulty.

Arthur Hemmingway was nineteen years old and lived at 249 Forty-fifth Street, and John Straud, Jr., who was twenty-two years old, lived at 96 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn.

The bodies of the two young men were not recovered.

LIGHTNING STRUCK THE BRIGHTON.

Centre Spire Torn Off—Slight Damage to the Oriental.

More than 60,000 persons went to Coney Island yesterday, but they did not remain long, the heavy rainstorm driving them back on early evening trains.

The spire on the northeast corner of the Oriental Hotel was torn away by the wind, and the lightning that kept dancing around frightened the guests so that the majority retired to their rooms, where they remained until the dinner hour.

The centre spire of the Brighton Hotel was struck by lightning and, together with a large patch of the shingles, was blown off the roof. Part of the roof of Leslie's dining pavilion, at West Brighton, was also carried off by the heavy wind, and banners, flags, and tents at the West End were blown into ribbons.

Surf Avenue was flooded during the afternoon and evening, as were also the cellars of many hotels and other buildings.

ENGINE BLOWN FROM RAILS.

Pennsylvania Passengers Get a Scare on the Raritan Drawbridge.

An accident which came very near resulting seriously happened to a Pennsylvania Railroad train this evening while it was crossing the Raritan drawbridge, which spans the Raritan River between South Amboy and Perth Amboy, and the 250 passengers aboard were thrown into a high state of excitement.

Train No. 990, consisting of a baggage car and five coaches, which runs between Seaside Park, N. J., and Jersey City, left the former place at 4:32 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of Conductor Reuben Thorpe and Engineer Charles Keith. At Long Branch it ran into a severe northwest rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

As the train proceeded northward the storm increased in violence, and as the train was entering the Raritan drawbridge the velocity of the wind was so great that the passengers became more or less excited, fearing they would be blown off the trestle into the river. All went well, however, until the train was passing over the large draw, when for about two minutes the wind increased to a hurricane. Just as the engine was about to leave the north end of the draw, the wind was at its best and, it is believed, jarred the heavy structure a trifle out of its position and caused one of the pony trucks of the locomotive to mount the rail.

The truck was thrown from the rails, and the wheels ran along the ties for about 100 feet before the train was brought to a standstill. The sudden stoppage of the train at such a critical place only tended to increase the excitement among the passengers. The crew, however, were soon among the excited people, and after explaining the nature of the accident confidence was restored. The accident occurred at 6:50 o'clock, and nothing could be done toward moving the train until the arrival of a wrecking train, which came from South Amboy at 8 o'clock, when the train was put in running order. It arrived in Jersey City at 10:15.

HIS CATBOAT WAS CAPSIZED.

Jacob Schmidt, Almost Exhausted, Rescued by Life-Saver Casey.

SOUTH BEACH, S. I., Aug. 4.—During a heavy southeast squall that passed over the lower bay at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Jacob Schmidt of Rockaway, who was sailing in a small catboat, was struck by the squall between Hoffman Island and South Beach, S. I., and capsized.

The waves were feather-white, and the lone fisherman was clinging to the side of the overturned boat, and was rapidly drifting with the tide. The accident was witnessed by thousands of pleasure seekers on South Beach, who ran along the board walk shouting for help. Their cries were heard by Joseph Casey, a life saver employed at Mrs. Miller's bathing pavilion.

Casey quickly launched the life raft, and after a long and dangerous row through the heavy surf, succeeded in reaching the overturned craft. Schmidt was almost exhausted from battling with the big waves that washed over the boat, knocking him against the sides and bruising his body. It was with considerable difficulty that Life-Saver Casey succeeded in pulling the half-drowned fisherman on the raft.

Hundreds of people who had witnessed the rescue ran to the beach and cheered the life saver as he safely landed on the beach. Schmidt said he had left Rockaway early in the morning on a fishing trip, and was on his way home when he was overtaken by the storm.

GREAT DAMAGE AT NYACK.

Streams Overflow, Roads Are Washed Away, and Cellars Flooded.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The heaviest rainfall in many years was recorded here this afternoon at about 3 o'clock, flooding parts of the town. There are deep wash-outs in all the streets running east and west, small rivers forming and running with terrible force down the hills. In some instances flagwalks were washed away, cellars were flooded, gardens were drowned, and on several streets it was impossible for a time to cross. The damage to the highways was heavy.

Out in the country streams were so swollen that they overflowed and covered the road in some places so that driving over them was impossible. Farm produce suffered greatly. There will be a great loss of fruit on account of the storm. Hundreds of apple and pear trees which were loaded were entirely stripped of their fruit, and in some instances the trees were broken. It is reported that lightning did considerable damage in the western part of the county.

Unconscious During the Storm.

Walter Matthews of 359 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, fell unconscious during the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon at the Arsenal in Central Park. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

TRIED TO BRIBE A POLICEMAN

Arrested for Beer Selling, Lipari Must Answer a More Serious Charge.

For thrusting a ten-dollar bill into the hand of a policeman, Rafaele Lipari was charged yesterday with attempted bribery by Patrolman Robert T. Watt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Lipari is a bartender for Michele Fiscella at 326 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. About noon yesterday Policeman Watt's attention was drawn to a crowd of Italians around the door of the tenement house in which Fiscella's saloon is situated. He entered the hallway and followed the trail through the back yard to an outhouse, where he found Lipari dispensing beer to his thirsty compatriots.

Lipari was arrested, and as he and the policeman were on their way to the station house, he thrust the bill into the policeman's hand, saying:

"It's all right; let me off this time."

At the station house Watt first made a charge against Lipari for excise violation, and then made a second charge of attempted bribery. The ten-dollar bill was put in evidence, with the officer's name written on it as a means of identification. The case will come up to-day in the Harlem Police Court.

FINANCIAL AID ASKED FOR MRS. WALLER

It Is Sought to Provide Means of Bringing Her to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Messrs. Crammond, Kennedy, John M. Langston, and W. T. McGuire, counsel in behalf of John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, have issued an appeal asking for contributions to a fund to enable Mrs. Waller and her family, now at Mauritius, to reach the United States.

It is stated in the appeal that Mrs. Waller has important evidence in support of her husband's innocence, but the appeal is made to citizens of the United States without regard to the question of Waller's guilt or innocence. Mrs. Waller and the children are reported to be destitute and helpless.

Contributions may be sent to the Department of State at Washington.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Lyons, Governor of Bermuda, is at the Plaza.

—Judge J. J. Knickerbocker of Chicago is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. José Manuel Hernandez of Venezuela is at the Westminster.

—Thomas Ryan, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, is at the Astor.

—The Marquis di Montagliari of the Italian Embassy at Washington is at the Albemarle.

—C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator M. W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico; Gen. A. Hickenlooper of Ohio, and Mme. de Cespedes of Paris are at the Fifth Avenue.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Newest suggestions for dining room at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

INCREASES OF WAGES—THE LIST CONTINUED.

Following are the additions to our list of increases of wages to which reference is made on the editorial page. The number of employing companies or firms included in the entire list is now about 685, and a conservative estimate of the number of employés affected by the increases thus reported is 514,000. Undoubtedly the entire number of workmen whose wages have been increased since the middle of March is much larger than this.

Lloyd-Booth Company, machinery, Youngstown, Ohio; 10 per cent.

Aetna Nut Company, Southington, Conn.; 7½ per cent. on July 1.

C. W. Tuttle & Co., rolling mill, Auburn, N. Y.; 10 per cent. from July 1.

Spathite Iron Furnace, Florence, Ala.; 10 per cent. on July 5 for 200 men.

Watts Steel and Iron Company, Kentucky; 10 per cent. on July 5.

Illinois Steel Company, (South Chicago plant;) 15 per cent. on July 4 for 500 men, in addition to the 10 per cent. given on July 1 and heretofore reported.

Central Iron Works, Bailey & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; 10 per cent. given on July 3 without previous notice.

Fayette R. Plumb, tool factory, Philadelphia, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 8 for 500 men.

Newton Machine Tool Works, Philadelphia, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 12.

Pullman shops at Ludlow, Ky.; 10 per cent. on July 12 for 300 men.

Blandon Rolling Mill, near Reading, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 12 for 200 men.

Sanitary Potteries, in Wheeling, West Va.; an advance of from 10 to 40 per cent., in accord with the similar advance at the potteries in Trenton, N. J.

Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Ansonia, Conn.; 10 per cent. from July 15.

Atlantic Mills, Providence, R. I.; increase on July 29.

Farwell Mills, Central Falls, R. I.; notice given that owners will restore old schedule.

Leominster Worsted Company, Leominster, Mass.; strike declared off upon the understanding that the rates of 1892 would be restored on Aug. 1.

West End Rolling Mill, Lebanon, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 1.

New-Haven Rolling Mill, New-Haven, Conn.; increase of 5 per cent. on July 1 for 150 men.

R. S. Newbold & Sons Company, machinery, Norristown, Penn.; 8 per cent. on July 1 for 100 men.

Pleuger & Henger Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; scale of wages paid before the panic restored on July 4.

Springfield Iron Company, Springfield, Ill.; 10 per cent. on July 1.

E. P. Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis., engines, &c.; 10 per cent. for 1,800 men on June 27 without previous notice.

Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; wages of puddlers increased to $4.25 per ton, and wages of other workmen increased by 10 per cent. on July 8.

Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. on July 8.

Pottstown Iron Company, Pottstown, Penn.; 10 to 15 per cent. on July 1 for 1,000 men.

Diamond State Iron Company, Wilmington, Del.; 10 per cent. on July 5 for 700 men.

Stamford Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn.; 10 per cent. on July 2 for 500 employés.

Portage Iron Works, Duncansville, Penn.; wages of 500 men increased on July 2.

R. D. Wood & Co., iron works at Florence, N. J.; 10 per cent. on July 2 for 500 men.

Lewiston Bleachery, Lewiston, Me.; 10 per cent. on July 1 for 500 employés; the wages of 5,500 persons in Lewiston have been increased.

Alan Wood Company, iron works, at Conshohocken, Penn.; 10½ per cent. on July 1 for 500 men.

Green Ridge Iron Works, Scranton, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 1 for 200 men.

Barker Mill, cottons, Auburn, Me.; 10 per cent. to spinners July 1.

Farwell Mills, cottons, Lisbon, Me.; 10 per cent. on July 1.

Sharon Iron Works, Sharon, Penn.; strike settled on July 8; increase of 10 cents per day granted from Aug. 1 to 1,000 men.

Abendroth Brothers, foundry, Port Chester, N. Y.; increase of 10 per cent. on July 8.

Fulton Worsted Mills, Oswego Falls, N. Y.; said to be the largest plant of the kind in the State; increase of from 5 to 20 per cent. on July 8; these mills were recently purchased by a syndicate of English manufacturers.

Buttonhole workers in Rochester, N. Y.; wage scale of two years ago restored on July 3.

Boles Steel Car-Wheel Works, Scranton, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 3 for 200 men.

Bethlehem Silk Mill, Bethlehem, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 1.

Pullman Palace Car Company, Pullman, Ill.; 10 per cent. in the first week of July; 4,000 men affected.

Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, Md.; 10 per cent. for 600 men.

Holden & Fuller, woolens, Palmer, Mass.; 10 per cent. on July 1 for 100 employés.

Car works at Youngstown, Ohio; 10 per cent. on July 8.

Norton Iron Works, Ashland, Ky.; 10 per cent.

Nicholson File Company, factories at Providence and Pawtucket, R. I.; wages of 1,000 employés increased on July 10.

H. T. Cady, shoe factory, North Adams, Mass.; increase of 12½ per cent.

Elanor Iron Works, Hollidaysburg, Penn.; wages increased 10 per cent. on July 15; 300 men.

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Mining Company, near Ishpeming, Mich.; increase of from 10 to 25 cents per day granted voluntarily on July 15.

Union Mill, cotton, Burrillville, R. I.; increase of from 8 to 10 per cent. on July 10.

J. G. Carruth & Co., woolens, Philadelphia, Penn.; increase of from 2½ to 5 cents per cut on July 10.

Pewabic Mining Company, iron, Michigan; 10 per cent. on July 19.

Geneva Worsted Mills, Providence, R. I.; increase on July 29.

M. Collins, woolens, Collinsville, Mass.; 10 per cent. on July 15.

Fitchburg Worsted Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; wages increased on July 29; 300 employés.

Beoli Company, worsteds, West Fitchburg, Mass.; wages increased on July 29; 300 employés.

Webster & Co., shoe manufacturers, Edgeworth, Mass.; wages of 250 men in the tannery increased by 12 per cent. on July 15.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala.; 10 per cent. on July 15 to 1,500 drivers and outside laborers not affected by the advances heretofore noted.

Atlantic Cotton Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; a general increase on Aug. 5, affecting 2,500 operatives.

Pacific Cotton Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; general increase on Aug. 5; 3,000 employés.

Pemberton Cotton Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; general increase on Aug. 5 for 2,500 employés.

Ellis & Lessig, iron works, Pottstown, Penn.; increase of 20 per cent. from Aug. 1.

Donaldson Iron Company, Emaus, Penn.; 10 per cent. for 400 men on Aug. 1.

United States Rubber Company, factory at Newtown, Conn.; notice given on July 16 that wages were increased on that date by an amount equal to one-half of the reduction of 1893, and the company promised to restore the other half as soon as business should warrant such action.

Mahoning Valley Iron Company, Youngstown, Ohio; 10 per cent. for 200 men on July 15; these wages of these men were not affected by the Amalgamated scale.

Rensselaer Manufacturing Company, Cohoes, N. Y.; 10 per cent.

Lycoming Company, trousers, Williamsport, Penn.; 10 per cent.

Logan Iron and Steel Company, Burnham, Penn.; increase of 25 cents per ton.

Duncannon Iron Company, Duncannon, Penn.; increase upon the basis of an advance of 25 cents per ton.

Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, Penn.; 5 per cent. on July 15, in addition to the 10 per cent. granted on July 1.

Dock laborers at Lake Erie ports; increase of 10 per cent. on July 15 by all the companies; 2,500 men affected.

Whittier Cotton Mills, Lowell, Mass.; 7 per cent. for 200 operatives.

Chicago Brass Company's mills at Kenosha, Wis.; scale of 1893 restored on July 22.

Palmer Carpet Company, Palmer, Mass.; 10½ per cent. on July 10.

Berkeley Woolen Mills, Wales, Mass.; 9 per cent. on July 15, being a restoration of the old scale; 100 employés.

Excelsior Woolen Mills, Wales, Mass.; 12½ per cent. on Aug. 1, being a restoration of the old scale; 100 emplyés.

Belding Brothers, silk mills, Northampton, Mass.; 5 per cent.

Norwood Engineering Company, Northampton, Mass.; old rate restored.

George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, flannels, Easthampton, Mass.; old rate partly restored; 900 employes.

Turner's Falls Lumber Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; old rate restored by an increase of 8 per cent.

Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, cottons, Griswoldville, Mass.; increase of 10 per cent.

Miller's Falls Company, hardware, Miller's Falls, Mass.; advances in several departments.

Chase Turbine Company, Orange, Mass.; increase of 5 per cent.

Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.; old scale restored.

Renfrew Manufacturing Company, cottons, Adams, Mass.; wages increased.

Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke, Mass.; old rate restored by an increase of 10 per cent.

Union Mill, Pascoag, R. I.; wages increased 10 per cent. on July 15.

Buffalo Furnace Company; 20 per cent. for 350 men, being a restoration of the old rate.

Dayton Coal and Iron Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.,; 10 per cent. on Aug. 1; the payroll is $15,000 per month.

Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.; 7 per cent. for 1,500 men on July 22.

Penn Rolling Mill, Lancaster, Penn.; 9 per cent. for 300 men on July 22.

Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company, Wheeling, West Va.; 10 per cent. on July 20.

Knowles Woolen Mills, New-Castle, Del.; increase of 50 cents per week.

Street-car employes in Washington, D. C.; increase reported by Bradstreet's.

Atherton Machine Company, Tewksbury, Mass.; schedule of two years ago restored.

William Ayres & Sons, blankets, Philadelphia, Penn.; 10 per cent.

New-York Mills, cottons, New-York Mills, N. Y.; increase by which the old scale is partly restored.

D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Company, woolens, Trainer, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent. July 22.

Salem Wire Nail Company, Salem and Findlay, Ohio; wages of wire-drawers increased by 10 per cent. under the new scale, in addition to advances heretofore reported.

New-Castle Wire Nail Company, New-Castle, Penn.; similar increase, under the scale recently adopted.

Malleable Iron Company, Hartford, Conn.; wages of molders increased by 5 per cent.

Daley & Mersick, Grove Worsted Mills, Chester, Penn.; 10 per cent. on July 19.

Stone Worsted Mill, Pascoag, R. I.; scale of two years ago restored on July 15.

Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, Allentown, Penn.; 10 per cent. for 400 operatives.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; scale of two years ago restored for 1,000 employes.

Chapin Mining Company, iron ore, Michigan; 10 per cent. on July 25 for 900 men.

Edward Helmes, carpets, Philadelphia, Penn.; 7½ per cent.

Wheeler & Co., shipbuilders, Bay City, Mich.; 10 per cent. on July 25.

New-York Belting and Packing Company, shops at Newtown, Conn.; scale of two years ago restored on Aug. 1.

Altoona Iron Company, Altoona, Penn.; 9 per cent. for puddlers on July 22.

Krashner's M

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Highest Prices of the Year for Many Stocks Reached During the Week.

THE MARKET TONE CONTINUES STRONG

Business Revival Still in Progress and the Outlook Highly Satisfactory—The Gold Shipments and the Bond Syndicate Operations.

MONDAY—A. M.

Several stocks scored their best prices of the year last week, among the number being the principal Grangers, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Southern Pacific, New-England, St. Louis Southwestern, and Wabash preferred. Many of these records were made on the last day of the week, but as a rule the market closed slightly below the best. The volume of business was somewhat contracted, but the result of the week's operations shows 23 stocks a point or more higher, against 11 declines exceeding a point. Speculation was confined largely to the industrials and the Grangers.

Bank clearings continue to reflect the revival of business activity, which has been in progress since the early Spring. Crop reports are no less favorable than those of recent weeks and the outlook for railway traffic is therefore most encouraging. Railway earnings at present are not so large as might be wished, but until the new crops begin to move great improvement cannot be hoped for. Nevertheless, the roads are making good comparison with corresponding periods of previous years. Commercial business continues satisfactory, although the dullness of the midsummer season is to be observed. The iron trade holds its own with prospects of largely increased business in the Fall. The anthracite coal trade is still disturbed, but an early adjustment of its difficulties is considered not improbable.

The gold movement has attracted considerable attention, and at one time the stock market suffered because of the engagement of a million or more for shipment abroad. This adverse influence was purely sentimental and was due to the recollection of shipments in previous years, when conditions were by no means similar to those now existing. The outward movement at this time cannot be prolonged, for, in a few weeks, bills against crop exports will be plentiful and will supply all demands for the adjustment of balances abroad. The Belmont-Morgan syndicate turned into the Treasury $2,000,000 gold to replace the amount withdrawn for shipment in the previous week, and took in return for it legal tenders. It is reported that the syndicate will repeat the operation in the near future, and that the Government's gold reserve will be fully maintained.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Aug. 4, '94.
American Cotton Oil	28	26⅝	27
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	70
*American Sugar Refining	118¼	112½	105⅝
*American Sugar Ref. pf	107	101¾	95¼
American Tobacco	112¾	110¼	88⅞
American Tobacco pf	113	111¾	100
At., T. & S. F. 2d in. p'd	18	15⅞	..
*A.,T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	33	31¾	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¾	1⅜	..
Baltimore & Ohio	65	64½	60½
Balt. & Ohio S. W. p'd	8	8	..
Bay State Gas	20	19	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	21	21	..
Canada Southern	56⅝	54½	49¼
Central Pacific	18⅞	18¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	21⅜	17
Chicago Gas	58⅝	54¼	73⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54	..
Chicago & East Ill. pf	101½	100	..
Chicago and Northwest	102⅝	100⅜	104
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	92⅝	90	72⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49⅝	48¼	36½
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	93	93	..
C., M. & St. Paul	72½	70⅝	59⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128⅜	125	117
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	80	77⅜	64½
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	8½	8½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	36¾	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	4⅝	7¼
Col., Hocking Val. & Tol.	25⅛	24⅝	17
Consolidated Gas Co	143½	141	119¼
Delaware & Hudson	153	130⅛	111½
Del., Lack. & Western	162	161	164¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	47⅜	27½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	10⅜	10	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅜	20	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	58	57	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	14½	13¼	..
Flint & P. M	15⅞	15½	..
General Electric	36⅝	35⅜	37
Illinois Central	101¾	100	90½
Illinois Steel Co	74⅞	72½	..
Iowa Central	11⅜	10½	..
Iowa Central pf	36½	36	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	4⅞	..
Laclede Gas	26⅜	23⅜	17¼
Laclede Gas pf	86	86	68¼
Lake Erie & Western	28	27	15⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	84	83½	..
Lake Shore	152	149¾	120½
*Long Isl. Trac., 1st in. pd.	17½	16⅝	..
Louisville & Nashville	62⅞	60⅝	48
L., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	8⅞	7½
L., N. A. & Chi. pf	27½	27	25½
Manhattan Beach	5	4	..
Manhattan con	114½	112	113
Michigan Central	102¾	100¾	95
Minn. & St. Louis	22¾	22	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	84	83¾	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	49⅞	48	..
Minnesota Iron	65	64½	..
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	34¾	26
M., K. & T	18⅝	18	12⅞
M., K. & T. pf	38⅜	37⅝	21
Mobile & Ohio	25¾	24⅜	19
Morris & Essex	165	165	..
*National Lead Co	36⅝	34⅞	30¼
*National Lead Co. pf	92	91½	83
National Linseed Oil	29½	28	..
National Starch	8	8	8
National Starch 1st pf	50½	50½	..
New-Jersey Central	104¼	102⅝	108
New-York Central	102⅝	101⅜	97½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	56¼	55¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32⅜	32½	25
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10⅝	9⅝	13½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24¼	24	26½
N. Y., S. & W.	18	11	14¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf	30⅜	29	41
Norfolk & Western	8¾	8¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf	15¼	14⅜	19¾
North American	6⅜	5⅞	3
Northern Pacific	5⅜	4⅞	3⅝
Northern Pacific pf	19⅜	18⅝	13⅝
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17½	15
Oregon Improvement	11½	11	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8	7	..
Pacific Mail	30	29	..
Peoria, D. & E	6½	6¼	2⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅜	17¼	18⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	31¼	31	20¼
P., C., C. & St. L	21	19½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	55½	52¾	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	178⅞	†175	158
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	8	3¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅞	17½	7
St. Paul & Duluth	23½	20	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf	92	91¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅞	41½	35
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120½	120¼	111
St. Paul, Minn & Man	116½	116¼	..
Silver bullion certificates	66⅝	66⅜	..
Southern Pacific	26⅜	25⅝	17¾
Southern Railway	14⅝	14⅛	..
Southern Railway pf	43¼	41⅝	34½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅞	35⅜	17¼
Texas Pacific	13	12¾	8⅝
Union Pacific	14⅜	13¼	8⅝
United States Cordage	3½	1¾	2⅛
United States Cordage pf	6	2¾	..
United States Cordage gtd.	10⅜	4¼	..
*U. S. Cor. 1st in. pd	4¼	3¼	..
*U. S. Cor. gtd 1st in. pd	13¼	18	..
United States Rubber	41½	40½	36
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	93½	90⅝
*United States Leather	17⅜	16¾	9
*United States Leather pf	88	85	..
Wabash	9⅜	9	6⅜
Wabash pf	22¼	21¼	14
Western Union Tel	93⅝	92	85½
*Western Union Beef	10¾	10¼	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	10⅜	10½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	54	52¼	39⅜
Wisconsin Central	6¼	5⅞	2½

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made, as a rule, at 1 per cent. Time money was in light demand, and the offerings were chiefly for short periods. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply and the demand was good. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4@4½ per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £172,636 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.04, became 57.76. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,950,000f in gold and gained 875,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and strong. The posted rates for sterling were $4.90 for sixty-day bills and $4.91 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@66⅞c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,683,166, and the exports for the same period, $26,812,334. The net exports, therefore, have been $15,129,163. The net exports to date in 1894 were $71,317,077; in 1893, $56,826,663, and in 1892, $44,426,219.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,079,400. The banks now hold $40,917,175 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,151,000, an increase in specie of $177,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $416,400, an increase in deposits of $3,361,600, and an increase in circulation of $24,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 3, '95.	July 27, '95.	Aug. 4, '94.
Loans	$509,327,000	$507,176,000	$482,804,500
Specie	65,474,800	65,297,400	90,546,900
Legal tenders	119,018,500	119,434,300	123,895,800
Net deposits	574,304,500	570,442,900	581,556,000
Circulation	13,163,200	13,138,600	9,812,100

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Aug. 3, '95.	July 27, '95.	Aug. 4, '94.
Specie	$65,478,800	$65,297,400	$90,546,900
Legal tenders	119,018,500	119,434,900	123,895,800
Total reserve	$184,493,300	$184,732,300	$214,442,700
Reserve required	143,576,125	142,735,725	145,389,000
Excess above legal requirements	$40,917,175	$41,996,575	$69,053,700

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$40,917,125	1890	$8,959,650
1894	69,053,700	1889	8,216,175
1893	*1,401,800	1888	20,750,375
1892	18,798,425	1887	6,922,550
1891	19,481,350	1886	8,647,250

*Deficit

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf., 1¼; American Sugar Ref. pf., 3⅜; American Tobacco, 1¼; Canada Southern, ⅝; Chicago Gas, 2¾; C., C., C. & St. L., 1¼; Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf., 3½; Consolidated Gas, 3½; Des Moines & Fort Dodge, 1½; Illinois Central, 1½; Laclede Gas, 2½; Louisville & Nashville, 1½; Manhattan, 1; Michigan Central, 1⅜; Missouri Pacific, 2½; New-York & New-England, 1; Pittsburg & Western pf., 1¼; P., C., C. & St. L. pf., 2½; Pullman Palace Car Co., 2½; St. Louis Southwestern pf., 1½; Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1½; United States Cordage pf., 1½; United States Cordage gtd., 5; Western Union, 1⅛.

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ⅛; Illinois Steel, ⅜; Iowa Central pf., 1⅜; Lake Shore, ⅛; New-Jersey Central, 1⅛; New-York, Lake Erie & Western, 1⅛; New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf., 1½; Oregon Improvement, 1¼; United States Leather pf., 1½; United States Rubber, 1; Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., 1.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

D. & I. R. 1st., 2⅞; Erie 2d., 2¾; Int. & G. N. 2d., 1; Kansas & Texas 2d., 2½; Laulis. & Nash. unf. 4s., 1⅞; Northern Pacific 2d., 1; Or. Imp. 1st., 1; O. R. & N. 5s, t. r., 1; O. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r., 1⅝; Peo. & East 1st., 1¼; P., D. & E. 2d., 1; St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r., 1; Tenn. C. & I. 1st., 2; Tenn. C. & I. 1st Tenn., 2½; T., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r., 2; T., P. & W. 1st., 2; U. P. ext. s. f. 8s., 1; U. S. Cord. 1st., 1.

DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. Est cn., 1⅛; C. Bur. & N 5s., 1; Col. Mid. con. 4s, t. r., 1½; N. Pacific con., 1⅜; O. Imp. con., 1¾; Sav. & West 1st., 1; S. Pac. Ariz 1st., 1½.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1895	£38,134,008	.....
Aug. 2, 1894	38,301,757	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 1, 1895	81,957,280	£50,415,255
Aug. 2, 1894	74,563,911	51,819,336

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 1, 1895	36,592,680	14,946,310
Aug. 2, 1894	34,747,350	11,582,450

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 1, 1895	20,592,000	13,401,000
Aug. 2, 1894	12,585,000	16,037,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 1, 1895	8,004,000	12,220,000
Aug. 2, 1894	7,928,000	9,276,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 1, 1895	4,283,000	6,995,000
Aug. 2, 1894	4,525,000	6,026,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 1, 1895	2,634,000	1,317,000
Aug. 2, 1894	2,898,000	1,449,000

Total last week	£192,196,978	£99,294,565
Corresponding week in 1894	175,549,018	97,089,786
Week ending July 25	191,757,552	99,255,512
Corresponding week last year	173,570,829	96,984,896

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Perhaps no better evidence as to the situation in the bond market can be cited than the fact that on Wednesday last a prominent bond house published an offering of various securities in round amounts, and that within twenty-four hours almost the entire offering was snapped up by eager investors. This house had been accumulating these bonds for some time and met with considerable difficulty in so doing. There is no doubt that if the amounts offered had been many times as large as they were, they would have all been disposed of as quickly. A number of out-of-town monetary institutions report an increased demand for accommodation from clients, and in some cases have parted with securities which they purchased some time ago in order to employ idle funds. In almost every instance of this kind the securities purchased were of high grade, and these were sold at a considerable profit on the purchase price. As this state of affairs may continue during the Fall, the prospects seem good for a large business in first-class bonds. There is no abatement in the demand and probably will not be.

The scarcity of high-grade bonds has led many investors to consider the better class of those of second grade with the result of large transactions and higher prices. Some bonds of this class have not as yet had an appreciable advance, however. On the Stock Exchange, Atchison issues, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Savannah and Western, Texas Pacific, &c., have been actively traded in at advancing prices.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,246,834
Corresponding week 1894	10,478,290
Since Jan. 1, 1895	309,417,487
Corresponding period 1894	261,938,757

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,311,003
Corresponding week 1894	5,912,228
Since Jan. 1, 1895	196,317,141
Corresponding period 1894	213,232,731

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$157,136
Corresponding week 1894	156,738
Since Jan. 1, 1895	22,681,259
Corresponding period 1894	11,892,349

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,415,280
Corresponding week 1894	3,034,445
Since Jan. 1, 1895	55,413,476
Corresponding period 1894	102,542,927

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Aug. 3	$542,794,244
Balances for week ending Aug. 3	38,582,714
Clearings for week ending July 27	505,166,320
Balances for week ending July 27	34,809,911
Clearings for week ending July 20	542,804,488
Balances for week ending July 20	37,901,078
Clearings for week ending July 13	582,905,957
Balances for week ending July 13	41,788,543
*Clearings for week ending July 6	661,457,351
*Balances for week ending July 6	43,432,906
Clearings for week ending June 29	586,495,061
Balances for week ending June 29	39,849,001

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—This has been a quiet week in local securities. Few sales were made, but the changes in prices have been quite numerous. Bank stocks here ruled a shade lower than last week. The industrials were irregular. Consolidated Car Heating declined 2 per cent. for the bid and 2½ per cent. for the asked price. Celluloid gained 2 per cent. for the bid and 3 per cent. for the asked price. Local bonds were strong. Westchester guaranteed 5s are ½ per cent. higher. Albany Railway and Troy City Railway continue to be in demand and have made further improvement in prices. The annual report of the latter company is in course of preparation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, the company carried 8,632,722 passengers. A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Celluloid Company, payable Sept. 3.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	93	95
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	124½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	102½	..
*Albany Railroad 6s	120	121
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	65	70
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
†Commercial Union Telegraph Co	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	40
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	..
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 1922	100	..
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	104	106
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103¼	104½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113⅝	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Mechanics' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	170	180
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	115	..
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	85¼	86½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	50	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—The local stock market for the past week shows a fair inquiry for stocks, with prices generally firmer. In the bank stock list few sales were made. There is perhaps more of a disposition to sell these securities, while on the other hand the buyers at the present time are somewhat limited. A small lot of Mechanics' National was sold at 53¼, and a sale of American has taken place at 46½. The Industrial Trust Company announces a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., which is now payable; for this stock to-day 100 is bid, and the asking price shows an advance of $1.50 per share, ex dividend. American Screw has sold at 220 during the week. Gorham Manufacturing preferred is in good demand, and a small lot has changed hands at 117¾. Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe stock, after a period of inactivity, has sold at 98. The insurance stocks are in much better favor, with an increasing disposition to buy. There are some very gratifying statements forthcoming. The Illuminating stocks are still in favor. Narragansett Electric has sold at 85, and some Providence Gas to-day sold at 84¾. For this stock 84⅝ is now bid, with none offered. Providence Telephone is quiet and firm, with no sales.

The local money market is quiet. Commercial paper is quoted at 4½@5 per cent., and call loans between banks remain at 2½@3 per cent.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations received from Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	30	33
Blackstone Canal	25½	27
City	50½	..
Commercial	47½	49
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47¾	49
First	110	113½
Fourth	110	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	23½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	134½	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics	..	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43	..
National Commerce	46¼	48
Old	112	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	24	..
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	77	..
Traders'	40	..
Weybosset	45	..
Pacific	97	..
Slater	155	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	262½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	203	207
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	143	145
Providence & Springfield	86	100
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	216	230
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	120
Nicholson File	57½	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf	99	102
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	89	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	97	100
R. I. Perkins pf	105	107½

INSURANCE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Equitable	48½	50
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	47	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84¾	85¼
Providence Gas	84⅜	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	92	95½
R. I. Elec. Protect	..	122½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	70	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—So far as the public has been informed, there has been no progress made in the street railway consolidation, and the traction stocks have displayed a tendency to sag. The Duquesne Traction declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., but it did not affect the price of the stock. The Westinghouse securities have been very quiet, but firmer. It has been a long time since the natural gas stocks have been as dull as they were this week. The only feature of the market has been a moderate revival in the demand for bonds, and some of the traction issues have touched the highest prices ever quoted. Speculative interest in home securities has been transferred to Wall Street and Chicago, and there is nothing in sight except the traction deal upon which to predicate a movement here. Money is easy at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	168¾	..
Central Traction	25	26
Citizens' Traction	55	..
Pleasant Valley	20½	21
Pittsburg and Birmingham Trac.	17½	17¾
Duquesne Traction Company	34	34⅝
West. Elec. 2d pfd	..	37
U. S. and Signal common	13⅜	..
U. S. and Signal, preferred	25	27
West. Air Brake Co	140½	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the week was ½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¼ per cent. The influx of gold continues, including that from the United States, which, however, is not expected to be of much importance. Silver has shown more firmness on Indian purchases. Business on the Stock Exchange, during the week, was strongly buoyant, despite the approach of the bank holiday on Monday, Aug. 5. Consols have risen ⅛ since the settlement on July 26.

American railway securities show the following changes: Louisville and Nashville have risen 2½, Illinois Central, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preference, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, 2. Norfolk and Western ordinary 1¼; Union Pacific shares, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¾; Northern Pacific and New-York Central, ½, and Denver and Rio Grande common and New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary, ¼.

WAS LUNGED AT WITH A DAGGER

Policeman Brown, While Effecting the Capture of a Maniac, Came Near Losing His Life.

Charles M. Wood is a mining engineer. He is fifty years old, strong and robust. He has been living for about two weeks with his married sister and his mother, at 441 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, although his home is in Hoboken, where his wife now lives, at 616 Grand Street.

Wood has been working pretty hard for the past two years. Overwork brought on nervous prostration, and Wood was put under a doctor's charge.

He has been acting queerly of late, and yesterday morning he gave his sister and brother-in-law cause to think that he was much worse than usual.

Wood's brother-in-law locked his wife, child, and mother in the basement of his house yesterday afternoon and sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for a policeman and an ambulance.

An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. It arrived there about the time Policemen Brown and McLaughlin did. Brown went into the house and found Wood on the second floor, which is vacant. Wood ran through several of the rooms, dodged past the policemen, and ran to the floor below, which is also unoccupied.

The policemen followed him, but he eluded them again and went to the top floor, where, at the head of the stairs, he awaited Brown's coming.

Brown spoke pleasantly to him, and Wood answered rationally enough. But suddenly he drew a dagger with a blade nine inches long from a hip pocket and made a vicious stab at the officer.

Brown succeeded in grabbing the madman's arm before he could drive the weapon home. It was a narrow escape, for Brown's coat was cut for two inches just over his right lower ribs.

Brown, who is a ready fighter, tripped Wood, threw him to the floor, and he held him down while McLaughlin took the dagger from him. Then the engineer was bound and carried down to the ambulance.

Dr. Paepke, who was in charge of the ambulance, had Wood strapped to the bottom of the vehicle, and at Harlem Hospital he was put in a strait-jacket and placed in a padded cell.

GOV. MORRILL OF KANSAS A PARTISAN

Refuses to Agree to a Non-Partisan Judicial Election.

TOPEKA, Aug. 4.—There was yesterday presented to Gov. Morrill for his signature a petition requesting Chief Justice David Martin to become a non-partisan candidate for re-election in November. This petition was signed by ex-Gov. Lewelling and ex-Gov. Glick, who represent, respectively, the Populist and Democratic Parties in Kansas. Gov. Morrill was told that if he would sign this petition it would obviate a partisan campaign in Kansas this year, and the people would have a chance, for the first time in the history of the State, to separate the judiciary from partisan politics.

Gov. Morrill told the committee that he did not want to sign the petition, but he would sign one making Judge Martin the Republican candidate for Chief Justice. Gov. Morrill announced that he would take the matter under advisement until Monday. He told friends last night that he would not join Lewelling and Glick for a non-partisan election.

Decision in a Famous Mining Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The famous Hale and Norcross mining suit, by which M. W. Fox, for the stockholders of the company, sought to recover millions from the Directors and managers of the concern, has been decided by the Supreme Court. The findings are partly favorable to the plaintiff and partly to the defendants. The main point of the decision is that the Court finds the accusations of fraud against the defendants—Hayward, Hobart, and Levy—sustained, and they are ordered to pay $210,197.50 to the plaintiff. Just as important is the granting of a new trial to the other defendants, except the Nevada Mill and Milling Company, and the decision that it cannot be determined from the testimony that the further claim for $789,618 is correct.

Threw Pebbles at the Cars.

Two eight-year-old boys were before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with throwing stones and pebbles at passing New-York Central trains at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Park Avenue Saturday. They were held in $1,000 each for examination, and taken charge of by the Gerry society. The boys are Georgie McDonald of 173 East One Hundred and Fifth Street and Rafael Raferson of 109 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Lee Gets a $2,500 Place.

It was announced at Ellis Island yesterday that Lawrence P. Lee, Chief Registry Clerk, had been appointed Treasurer, at a salary of $2,500 a year, in place of John C. Schoenberger, who resigned to accept a place in the Tax Department in the city. Lee received $1,500 as Registry Clerk. He is a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, and St. Francis Xavier's, in Sixteenth Street.

Turn About.

From Puck.

Mr. Upton (across the airshaft)—I wish you folks wouldn't make so much noise; you're keeping our baby awake.

Mr. Porthfohr (blandly)—Oh! we are, are we? Well, just ask your baby how he likes it himself!

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:00 | Sun sets...7:11 | Moon rises... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:28	7:27	1:10	1:18
Governors Island	7:57	7:54	1:55	1:56
Hell Gate	9:50	9:47	3:23	3:24

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 5.

|

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TERMINUS
5TH AV. ELEVATED, BROOKLYN.
ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING ELEVATED FARE, 35 CENTS.

Leave hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents.
Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during August the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round-trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Pain's Fireworks, or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

A party will leave New-York in September for a Grand Tour of Sixty-six Days to

THE YELLOWSTONE AND CALIFORNIA.

The trip will include a week in the National Park, ample stops at Seattle, Victoria, Tacoma, and Portland, the picturesque Shasta Route, and extended visits to San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, &c., returning via Colorado.

Twenty Summer Trips of Eight to Twenty-One Days to the Principal Resorts of New-England, New-York, and Canada.

Tour to Hawaii, Japan, and China in August and September.

Tour to the Yellowstone Park in September.

Annual Winter Trips to California once a month or oftener. First party leaves in October.

Twelve Tours to Europe.

Tours to Mexico and California.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning whether Yellowstone, Japan, Summer, or Winter tour is desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, and grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N.R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 10.45, 11.45 A.M.; 12 M., 1.30, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15 P.M. 58th St., Brklyn, 9.05, 9.30, 10.05, 11.05 A.M.; 12.01, 1.50, 2.30, 3.50 P.M. East 52d St., 10.15, 11.30 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 4.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A.M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5.6.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings. Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St., 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn to midnight and 2 A. M. Sundays. Sail to Brighton, 30c. SEIDL CONCERTS.

Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDER J. DODIN, PATRICK C. DAVEY, Executors. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. my27-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je10-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE S. FLINT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January, 1895. CHARLES W. GOULD, temporary Administrator. JOHN L. WILKIE, Atty for Administrator, No. 2 Wall St., New-York City. 22d-1aw6mS

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 118 West 43d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors. jel0-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—Pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuasnavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896. Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA MARTINE SYLVESTER GARCIA, late of the City of Nice, France, also known as Laura Garcia de Odero, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh4-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL DEANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Wm. Hildreth Field & Deshon, 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1895. MOE MARY DEANE, MARY M. E. DEANE, Executrices. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attorneys for Executrices, 237 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN L. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-1aw6mM

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next. —Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET M. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, as is the place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. FRANCIS B. Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of doing business, at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of April, 1895. MARY C. BOSHER, Executrix. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New York City. ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLAFLIN GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator. je3-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty street, New-York, N. Y. je17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN OSTRAND, late of Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 31 and 131 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDMUND J. O'GORMAN, Executors. ap29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Theo. N. Melvin, at No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. MARY E. MELVIN, Administratrix. mh11-1aw6mM

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

21st ST., 125 EAST, GRAMERCY PARK.—Having renewed my lease of house formerly occupied by Edward Field, I am prepared to offer handsome suites or single rooms; private baths, table, &c.; references. Address H. B.

25th ST., 104 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; excellent table board.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished, large and hall rooms, en suite or single; private baths; references.

Furnished Rooms.

24th ST., 25 EAST, MADISON Square.—Very desirable large and small rooms, with best of attendance.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table, if desired; reasonable prices.

Instruction—City Schools.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th St.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN PREparatory school for boys will receive into his family two children, boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's Home Boarding and Day School for Girls, 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 59th year; healthful, beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Law Schools.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or

Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Europe.

CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC
AT
STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG, GERMANY,
UNDER THE PROTECTORATE OF H. M. THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

This institution offers unsurpassed facilities to those who wish to become artists, or who desire to qualify themselves as teachers. Pupils receive a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, 'cello, and all other orchestra instruments; also harmony and composition. Terms for vocal music or for any one instrument, $72 per annum, harmony and composition included. The Winter term begins Oct. 17. The preliminary examination takes place Oct. 12, 1895. Circulars mailed on application. Healthy climate; cost of living moderate.

Prof. HILS, Director.
Stuttgart, August, 1895.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress; assist waiting on table or help wait on a lady; city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; understands good bread and butter, and is good on meats, soups, and desserts. Call, two days, 326 West 26th St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By good family cook, where good cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. A. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; best city reference; no objection to the country. W. B., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; English; where kitchenmaid is kept; best English and city reference. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an English Protestant woman to go out by the day cooking or housecleaning; first-class city reference. E. D., 1,498 Lexington Av., care Mrs. Folland.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; by day, week, or month; private family; experience; elegant style; perfect fitter; city references; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; good designer, cutter, fitter; reduced prices during August; reference given. Mlle. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German fraulein, speaking English fluently, as governess to growing children; teaches German, English, kindergarten, sewing, and all fancy works; best references. Fraulein, 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By practical American woman as managing housekeeper; trustworthy, neat, and refined; kind attention to children; terms, $20 a month. S., 601 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable elderly German girl; to do housework in a good, small family; good home preferred. M., M., 1,863 3d Av., advertising office.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for housework; strong, willing, and obliging. 343 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent dressmaker; first-class traveler, &c.; speaks German; day's work, dressmaking or permanent position; highest references. B., 107 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; competent in all her duties; best references. Philomène, 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman in private family; reliable and capable of doing her work; city or country; city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamber work; American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 26th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, or would do cooking and washing in small family; country preferred; three years' reference. 851 7th Av., fifth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to do washing at home. 210 East 59th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and GRADUATED MASSEUSE.—To take charge of invalid lady, city or country, or travel; doctors' and patients' references. Call or address Nurse, 113 Rapelye St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman as nurse to growing children; assist chamberwork; good reference. Call, two days, G. L., 19 East 86th St.

NURSE, &c.—By competent Irish girl as nurse, waitress, or chambermaid; best city references; city or country. 456 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By experienced lady's nurse; willing and obliging; city and country reference. 106 West 90th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understanding dressmaking; country or seashore; will work on employer's own terms. W. A., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; take full charge of dining room, serve all courses, make salads, carve; excellent references. Call, two days, 347 East 34th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Home; by first-class laundress taking care private house; good yard; 75 cents dozen; understands ladies' and gentlemen's fine clothes. 142 East 53d St.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended and experienced butler; thoroughly familiar with the duties of a first-class butler's position; intelligent, conscientious, perfectly reliable, and sober man; excellent references from last and former employers; several years in one place. Reliable, Box 242 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. C., 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—English, thorough, good indoor servant, age, 30, single, active, willing; seven years' unexceptionable New-York reference. Henry Colpus, 268 South 5th St., Philadelphia.

BUTLER or VALET.—By French butler or valet; understands his duties very well; willing and obliging; best city references. Marcelin Erard, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged Swiss man in a private family; experienced; first-class references. A. E., 206 East 32d St., care Mrs. Weltin.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; or as second man; English; 32; temperate; competent waiter; silver cleaner. Anxious, 301 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country; best city references. 511 4th Av., top floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; unquestionable city references. B., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; single; town or country; excellent references. William, Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; Swede; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; best references; no objection to country. A. A., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful on gentleman's place; sober, steady, industrious; kind and good to horses; willing to oblige; three years with last family, now abroad; highly recommended. Joseph, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—English; 24; first-class reference for nine years; understands fine horses, harness, and carriages; family giving up horses cause of leaving. Coachman, 583 North Broadway, Yonkers.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class written or personal references; city or country. Coachman, 50 East 69th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understanding business; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy, economical. Buyson, 413 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a good single man; age, 34; understands his business thoroughly; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 118 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; city or country; married; no family; medium size; the best personal reference. J. Hever, Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business in every particular; seven years' satisfactory city references; willing and obliging. E. D., 235 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a single man; understands care of garden, greenhouses, horses, cows; willing and obliging; best references. M. C., Box 172, Bayside, L. I.,

USEFUL MAN.—City or country; by respectable Protestant American; strictly temperate, capable, willing; careful driver. Reliable, Box 213 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By a general house workman, with reference; in private, furnished room, or boarding house. James Wallace, 615 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

PORTER.—By a colored man as porter; fourteen years' references. Wright, 224 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man (20) as stenographer; two years' experience; first-class reference. Obliging, Box 205 Times.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1895, for furnishing dyed cotton duck, tin, brass, iron, copper and brass rivets and burrs; iron, brass, and copper wire; tacks, leather, thread, rope, duck, paints, oils, chemicals, paper, cleaning and polishing materials, files, lumber, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Lists of supplies needed, with full instructions, &c., can be had on application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Comdg.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

At Threescore and Ten.

Richard Henry Stoddard in The Independent.

Who reach their threescore years and ten
As I have mine, without a sigh,
Are either more or less than men—
Not such am I.

I am not of them; life to me
Has been a strange, bewildered dream,
Wherein I knew not things that be
From things that seem.

I thought, I hoped, I knew one thing,
And had one gift when I was young—
The impulse and power to sing,
And so I sung.

To have a place in the high choir
Of poets, and deserve the same—
What more could mortal man desire
Than poet's fame?

I sought it long, but never found
The choir so full was, and so strong
The jubilant voices there, they drowned
My simple song.
Men would not hear me then, and now
I care not, I accept my fate.

Japanese English.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

Commander Wilde, United States Navy, has presented to his kinswoman, Miss Louise Withington of North Easton, a silk handkerchief which some enterprising merchant in Yokohama furnishes to patrons for advertising purposes. As an illustration of Japanese English, the following words which decorate the four sides of the border are unique and worthy of preservation in print:

"My shop was constantly trading the various clothes of the domestic and the foreigner. Although I was advised by the every foreigner, at this time I have made the nice handkerchief of the different specious silk, and begun to sell it. Then I was observed with the honor on the several portions. Thence whatever will perform truly for something, and it will sell lower price for everybody's wants. Please I beg consequently to obtain the more favors and the many produces. But the all colors of the handkerchiefs that be done by the one method will by free hurtless for washing it."

Obviously Talented.

From The Chicago Record.

Impresario—What have you done to entitle you to an engagement without a trial?

Prima Donna—I have quarreled with every other member of every company I ever sung with.

Impresario—Say no more. Your salary will be $800 a night.

A Shortage.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Dear Fannie," wrote a Summer girl, "don't come to this hotel under any consideration. The landlord is the only man here, and he is seventy years old and married."

"Dear Jennie," was the reply, "I won't. Our landlord is seventy, but he is a bachelor."

Not Difficult to Him.

From The Washington Star.

"It's hard to tell just what the public wants," said the theatre manager, with a sigh.

"It hasn't struck me that way," replied the Treasurer. "It seems painfully easy to me. In nine cases out of ten it wants its money back."

Extremes Meet.

From Brooklyn Life.

Miss Caustique—What's the matter, Mr. Strutter? You look agitated.

Strutter—Yes, I really am. This book says that insanity and genius are the same thing.

Miss C.—Why, I should think you would find that rather gratifying.

Not Requisite.

From Puck.

He—And I will promise that I will let you have your own way in everything.

She—Oh, I don't require that!

He—You don't?

She—I mean the promise.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A

A RACE RIOT IN ILLINOIS

Italians Attack the Negroes at Spring Valley.

MANY ARE PROBABLY FATALLY HURT

The Trouble the Result of the Murder of an Italian by a Negro—The Mob Travels with a Band at Its Head.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 4.—Italian miners of Spring Valley to-day attacked the negro miners, and injured a large number. The trouble has been brewing for some time.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BECK, WILL, aged thirty years, badly bruised and internal injuries.

BIRD, NORMAN, aged thirty-eight years, shot in neck and head, badly bruised, internal injuries.

BIRD, Mrs., aged thirty-one years, wife of former, shot in right cheek and arm.

BIRD, MARIA, daughter of former, aged four teen, shot in breast.

BURKEN, SILAS, bruised with clubs and shot at about thirty times.

BURNS, FRANK, head badly bruised, trampled upon, and internal injuries.

KELLEY, JIM, aged twenty-six years, flesh wounds, and clothing riddled with shot.

LEE, WILLIAM, aged thirty-four years, kicked and trampled.

LEWIS, GRANVILLE, aged forty-five years, shot in head and clubbed with rifles, and face and neck badly lacerated, may die.

MARTIN, CLEM L., aged thirty-two years, shot in back of the head with rifle ball, thirty buckshot in back and shoulders, seriously injured.

PRIM, OSCAR, head bruised with rocks and stones.

MERRITT, JUBE, aged forty-seven years; trampled upon, face lacerated, and injured internally; badly cut by barbed wire fence in attempting to escape from the mob.

STUART, JUDA, bad wound in the head from club.

TURNER, FRANK, aged sixty-eight years; shot twice in back of head and struck in back and shoulders by about forty buckshot.

The Italians for many months have wished to drive the negroes out of the coal-mining belt, and to-day a plausible excuse for so doing presented itself. An Italian was last night waylaid on the public highway by four negroes and robbed and shot four times. His physicians say he cannot live until morning.

A mass meeting of the Italians was called, and at 10 o'clock a mob of over 300 that gathered started out for the negro village, which is situated two miles west of Spring Valley. They were headed by the Spring Valley Italian Band, and to deceive the negroes into thinking the assembly a peaceable one, this band rendered several National anthems.

The negroes, as a result, remained in their homes. The Italians fell upon them like a lot of Apache Indians. The men were dragged out, clubbed, trampled upon, and made targets for the shotguns, rifles, and small arms the mob had brought with them. The women were insulted, slapped, and two of them, while begging for mercy, were shot down and fatally injured.

Sheriff Clark of Princeton was telegraphed for, and arrived on the ground with a posse, but came too late, as the work had been done before he arrived.

The negroes fled, terror-stricken, over the surrounding hills, and to-night are sleeping under trees and in barns, with the exception of a few, whom the farmers are sheltering.

Many of the injured are expected to die before morning. No arrests, as yet, have been attempted.

Judge Stuart, a harmless old negro, and broken-down in health, was dragged out of his home, struck a blow in the face, which knocked out eight teeth, and was compelled to run a gauntlet, during which he was knocked down four or five times, and his scalp was torn open. At one time he was left for dying in his own garden.

Silas Burken and his son-in-law Frank Turner, after their families had been grossly abused, were dragged out of their homes and clubbed over the head, and turned loose on the street.

A rioter placed a horse pistol against the side of Turner's head and snapped the hammer three times, but it refused to go off. The two negroes took for the woods, but as they went away charges of buckshot from a shot gun were poured into them. Each received over thirty buckshot in the back of the head, neck, and shoulders, and it is feared in the case of Burken that blood poisoning will set in.

Granville Lewis, in his home, was so pounded up about the head that it is feared the sight of one eye will be lost. Over forty houses were occupied by the colored people, and in these were two invalid men who could not be moved.

One of them, known as "Uncle Enoch," would have been shot in his bed had not an Italian whom he became acquainted with the year before pulled a double-barreled shotgun away that had been pointed in his face. The gun was discharged in the room, but the charge did not strike its intended victim.

The Italian rioters served notice on the women and children who had not been driven out that they and the invalids would have until to-night to leave the town forever, and that if they were not gone by dark, they would be shot down in their tracks.

Consequently all the afternoon the women have been packing all that is left of their household goods and fleeing over the hills in all directions. Large numbers have started out in the direction of Tolucca, and others have taken refuge at Seatonville.

The injured men, many of whom are lying at the point of death, are sheltered in barns and under trees. Of those who are uninjured, about thirty have gathered at Seatonville and have been collecting arms and ammunition, and say they will at all hazards return to Spring Valley in the morning and remain there until they are discharged from the service of the coal company.

Some have homes there, and all have wages due them from the coal company. They claim that the city police have made very little effort to hunt down the criminals, but that this is no fault of theirs and a matter for which they will not suffer. This resolution of the negroes has created considerable apprehension, and more trouble is expected if it should be carried out.

When the rioters were organizing near the City Hall, the Mayor was implored of the threatened trouble by a group of citizens, to whom he replied it was no use for him to try to do anything. Word was then sent to Sheriff Clark at Princeton, who at once commenced the organizing of a posse by sounding the fire alarm, and enlisting the men as fast as they turned out.

He had by noon a sufficient number but at that hour word was received that actual rioting had ceased, so he went to the scene of the troubles with only a dozen men. The negroes asked that protection be given them so they could return to their homes, but the Sheriff referred them to the city authorities, and the latter so far have refused protection of any nature.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE IN DETROIT

It Explodes When a Man Rashly Attacks It with a Hammer.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—A box about one foot square was delivered by an expressman at the house of D. W. H. Moreland, a member of the Water Commission. The family was suspicious of the contents of the box, and ordered it conveyed into the back yard. Mr. Moreland inspected the box, but refused to open it.

William Tackesbury, a delivery clerk, happened along, and volunteered to open the box. He went at it with a hammer, Mr. Moreland standing in the background.

There was an explosion, and Tackesbury's face and hands were burned severely.

An examination showed that the box was loaded with nitro-glycerine, and was strong enough to have killed a dozen men. By some lucky chance, the machine did not explode with full force. Moreland is a strong adherent of Mayor Pingree. He says his enemies are attempting to destroy him.

Injured on the Pennsylvania.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Benjamin Morton, forty-one years old, of New-Castle, Penn., fell from a Pennsylvania Railroad train last night while coming to this city. He was picked up, and when the train reached here he went to a hotel. This morning he was obliged to summon a physician, who ordered him removed to the City Hospital. He is suffering from internal injuries, and his condition to-night is critical.

Edward K. Alburtis's Sudden Death.

Edward K. Alburtis, seventy-one years old, of 313 East Eighty-sixth Street, for sixteen years the manager of Mme. Victoria Vallauri's Turkish cigar store, at 1,157 Broadway, died suddenly last evening.

John Alburtis, a brother of the deceased, took charge of the body, which was removed to his late residence.

HAD TO WALK ACROSS THE BRIDGE

Trains Discontinued to Raise the Tracks at the New-York End—Injured Workman Expected to Die.

At the New-York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge a busy scene was to be witnessed all day yesterday. There were gangs of men sawing and chiseling timbers, tearing up tracks and relaying them on a trestle. Iron work for new platforms was put in place and bolted together with all possible speed, and great derricks were kept busy lifting beams and railroad iron and swinging them into place.

The bridge cars ceased running shortly before midnight Saturday to enable workmen to raise the tracks at this end to the higher level demanded by the improvements in the terminal station.

One serious accident marred the success of the work. William Ryan, thirty years old, of 623 East Thirteenth Street, an employe of the company putting in the iron work, was injured while at work in the morning. The big boom on one of the derricks fell and struck him on the head, fracturing the base of the skull. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. It was said last evening he would probably die. Another man was slightly injured.

A piece of iron fell to the roadway in the afternoon from a section of track that was being swung round by a derrick. No one was injured.

The work was not completed yesterday owing to the high wind and the rain. By to-night it is expected trains will be run regularly again.

Street car companies whose roads run to the ferries and the ferry managers had been notified, so they could make preparations for an unusual amount of traffic. Two extra boats were held in readiness at Fulton Ferry, to be used in case of a rush. They were not needed, and the boats plied back and forth on the usual schedule. One of the Fulton Ferry officials said in the afternoon that the receipts then were only about $100 more than usual on Sunday.

The Wall Street Ferry ran boats for a little while in the morning. The traffic was so light that their trips were discontinued. Other ferries also made extra preparations, but found they could carry all their passengers without trouble.

There was a large number of persons on the bridge when the storm came up in the afternoon, and there was a general rush toward the terminal that was the nearer.

A big crowd was waiting for the train at the improvised station at this end when the rain began to come down hardest. Those on the train refused to get off in the storm, and, as there was not room for any more, the people who were waiting had to rush back for shelter, while the train steamed to Brooklyn with the same load it brought across.

Bridge Engineer Martin gave his personal attention to the work. The workmen were under the direction of S. R. Probasco, engineer in charge, who had planned the general scheme of the work for the day.

"It was a gigantic undertaking to be carried out in twenty-four hours," Engineer Martin said. "No one but an engineer can understand the work involved.

"This work might have been accomplished without stopping all the trains. It would then have been necessary to have raised the tracks one at a time, leaving only one landing open at the New-York end. This would have made it unnecessary to cut down the number of trains, and would have caused great inconvenience to business men. It was thought best to do it all in one day. I should not have allowed the one train to run back and forth had there been a crowd on the bridge, as it would have moved worse than no train at all. Every one has to walk up a plank with cleats nailed on it, you see, to get aboard the train. They have to go up single file like chickens to their roost, and the arrangement would have been of no account in a crowd.

"The tracks were raised in sections to their new level by derricks. Instead of operating these derricks by hand, we utilized one of the bridge engines. I tried to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the public, and I warned all companies that carry passengers in New-York and Brooklyn, and the ferry companies, besides. The trainmen on the Fifth Avenue and East New-York trains were instructed to inform passengers before reaching Navy Street that bridge trains were not running. This and other similar measures prevented many from going out of their way.

"We shall also try to keep the train now running with an engine making the trips about once in fifteen minutes, till the regular trains start."

A FAMOUS FEAT OF DOLLY MADISON'S

It Is Brought to Mind by a Work of Improvement at Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The march of improvement in that part of Washington formerly known as Georgetown, and older by many years than other parts of the city, has compelled the destruction of the tomb of Benjamin Homans, in the old Presbyterian Cemetery. The mention of Homans's name recalls Dolly Madison's famous feat in 1814.

Homans was Chief Clerk of the War Department during the war of 1812, and at the time the British invaded the capital, upon his own responsibility, took steps to preserve the public records. He sent two wagonloads of documents to the canalboat of Capt. Daniel Collins, and placed two armed soldiers on guard, John Hull and Jacob Baltzer, telling them to allow no one to go on board.

As the story runs, a beautiful lady, who proved to be Dolly Madison, a little later drove down to the boat, and gave William Sherwood, Collins's chief crew, a trunk, telling him to take great care of it, and he should be rewarded. Among the articles in the trunk was the canvas of Peale's portrait of Washington, then hanging in the White House, but now in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Homans then gave the order to Sherwood to take the boat up the canal, and not wait for the Captain, who had gone to Washington. The boat accordingly was headed for a point near the Hominy House, a well-known establishment in those days, and in the barn there the documents were stored until danger was past.

The Capitol was burned that night, and the documents saved were among the most valuable belonging to the Nation.

TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THEIR HOUR

Saloons on the Bowery Were Open Wide from Midnight to 1 A. M.

All over the city this morning, between the hours of midnight and 1 o'clock, the saloons were run wide open without police interference. Half the saloon keepers along the Bowery, having seen that no terrible penalty overtook the few who opened last week, threw open their places punctually at 12:05 o'clock to their customers, closing them as promptly at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Among the saloon keepers in that district to take advantage of the hour's race was ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan, whose saloon at No. 12 Chatham Square was crowded. At 9, 21, 29, 31, 83, and 41 Bowery was a row of opened saloons, and along all that thoroughfare the thirsty could find places where alcoholic refreshments might be obtained.

Few people were on the Bowery, however, the usual number of pedestrians having been thinned out by the rain, and the profits gathered in by the saloons were less than was the case last week.

BROTHERS DROWNED AT BOOTH BAY HARBOR

Frank and Richard Robinson Lost by the Capsizing of a Boat.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Frank R. Robinson, aged thirty, and Richard S. Robinson, aged twenty-four, brothers, both unmarried, and sons of Dr. J. H. Robinson of Southborough, Mass., were drowned yesterday afternoon. They came here yesterday afternoon from Ocean Point in a small sail boat recently bought by Frank. Not returning home, an investigation was made late last night, and it showed that they had left here at 5:45 P. M. to return to Ocean Point. Search of the harbor was then commenced by the steamer Bonita, and at 7 o'clock this morning Frank's body was found in the sea weeds near the railway point. His watch had stopped at 6:27. The body of Richard has not been recovered. The boat was evidently capsized not far from shore during a squall.

Important Methodist Meeting.

The Metropolitan Forward Movement was begun by the Methodists of this city yesterday at the "Central," Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Hartsock preached in the morning and in the evening. It will continue during this week.

GAY WEEK AT BAR HARBOR

Society Will Enter To-day upon a Round of Gayeties.

THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON AT HAND

Gov. Morton the Guest of Honor at a Dinner at Morris K. Jesup's —Pool and Golf Tournaments in Progress.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—The week which will open Monday no doubt will be the liveliest of the season. Great preparations are being made for various events, all of which promise to be great successes.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New-York, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Gov. Morton. The table was decorated beautifully with flowers and greens. Besides the Governor and Mrs. Morton, there were present Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. Hobson, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Mrs. Gamble, and Mr. and Mrs Edward Coles. Mr. and Mrs. Jesup are to give a luncheon Wednesday.

A pool tournament was begun Saturday morning at one of the large hotels. Those who will contest for the prize are Miss Belle Andrews, C. J. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Denny, Everett Colby, Miss Mollie Andrews, Mr. Gillette, James Todd, J. S. Pike, Otis Norcross, Charles T. Colby, and Miss Dulles. The most successful players yesterday morning were Mr. Gillette, Mr. Hutchison, Miss Belle Andrews, and Miss Dulles.

The fourth golf tournament of the season was played yesterday on the links of the Kebo Valley Club. There were nearly thirty contestants, including some of the best players in the East. James A. Tyng, Harvard's famous ex-baseball pitcher, took first prize, by a small margin over R. H. Phifer, who is the holder of the amateur championship. Joseph Harriman of New-York, who was scratch man, played in excellent form, and took third prize. George T. Newhall of Philadelphia, who played such a phenomenal game last Saturday, was in poor condition yesterday, taking sixth place. The number of strokes which won the tournament for Mr. Tyng, was 108 for eighteen holes. There was quite a large and fashionable audience in attendance. Among those who contested were William Lawrence Greene of Albany, Robert Pendleton Bowler of Boston, Charles Pike of Chicago, T. H. Dulles of Philadelphia, Herbert Parsons of New-York, Edmund Pendleton, E. C. Knight, Jr., and Llewellyn Barry of Philadelphia, and Mr. A. Howard Hinkle.

Booker Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., a colored man, will deliver a lecture on the negro question on Wednesday evening at one of the hotels. There is a large number of professors here, who are interested in the question, among whom are Bishop Lawrence of Boston and Prof. Peabody of Harvard. Prof. George Harris of Andover, and Prof. James B. Thayer of Cambridge.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a luncheon today to several friends.

There were a good many arrivals yesterday and to-day. Among the newcomers were Mrs. George Morgan and Miss Morgan, George S. Eastwick, New-Orleans; R. R. Remington, Mrs. Kip, Mr and Mrs. A. C. Humbert, Henry S. Kip, Ruloff Kipp, G. Kipp, Miss Miesner, John Nisser, Dr. Allen Townsend, James F. Ruggles, Burnet R. Ruggles, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Alfred H. Swayne, Carl Schurz Petrasch, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Russell, Charles T. Kohlman, Miss J. Kohlman, Miss A. Kohlman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Stewart W. Eames, Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Miss Havin, Miss M. L. Mitchell, Miss M. Durnin, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Brooke, Miss Helen Brooke, Miss Morse Brooke, Philip Doran, of New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hungerford, Watertown, N. Y.; Mrs. C. F. Wright, W. Brewster, Miss S. L. Hyde, Miss M. E. Cunn, W. A. Copeland, Boston; Miss Laura Gaylord, Chicago; William C. Nesmith, Brooklyn; George W. Norris, Mrs. Walter Conover, Miss E. C. Conrad, and John C. Uhle, Philadelphia.

CROWDS AT LONG BRANCH.

More Visitors Than on Any Previous Day This Summer.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—To-day has been one of the most delightful Sundays of the season at this resort, and more people have been seen around the hotels and upon the Ocean Drive than on any previous day this Summer.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander preached a missionary sermon this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, before a large and fashionable audience.

Frederick Hoey was a passenger on the St. Louis, which arrived at New-York last night. He is at Hollywood to-day.

Mrs. Steinhauser gave a german last night in honor of the birthday of her son, Otto.

A golf club will be organized by the cottagers and hotel guests at Seabright tomorrow. Fifty or more persons have applied for membership. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Cornelius N. Bliss, William F. Havemeyer, Edward D. Adams, James W. Alexander, and William E. Strong.

The Rev. Dr. Roach has returned from Saratoga.

Mrs. L. Presbury has arrived for the season. A serious accident which occurred at her Baltimore home prevented her from coming earlier.

One of the arrivals at Long Branch today was Mr. C. W. Russell of Champaign, Ill. Mr. Russell came all the way here on his bicycle.

Mrs. Frank Hart, a guest at the Brighton Hotel, who has been very ill, is convalescing.

Betsy Stuart, who for many years lived in an old frame shanty at the corner of Chelsea and Ocean Avenues, was surprised last night to find the foundation of her shanty torn down, and the house toppled over. The building has been looked upon by the Summer visitors as a disgrace to the town for several years.

The arrivals at the Brighton Hotel to-day were E. C. Gude, Nashotah, Wis.; C. B. Stroud, Weehawken, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Anderson, Freehold, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lay, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Thompson, Miss Mary High, Atlanta, Ga.; Murray Keller, Louisville, Ky.; John H. Hayden, Philadelphia, Penn.; Luther Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barth, Stapleton, S. I.; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Benjamin, Sol Leon, P. J. Wynertte, C. M. Schofield, Lewis S. Silva, Cyrus C. Marle, Mrs. E. S. Leeds, Dr. W. A. De Watteville; New-York; J. C. Van Cleaf, Moses G. Leddell, Miss N. S. Stroud, Brooklyn.

The arrivals to-day at the United States were H. C. Starr, Mrs. A. L. Polhemus, and R. A. Raby, Brooklyn; C. E. Stokes and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Philadelphia; N. Rosenberg, William Lippman, Mrs. W. T. Butler, Louis Alexander, C. T. Shepard, F. Knowles, John F. Shields, G. H. Rubens, D. De Moya, Max S. Mayer, S. Stern, H. J. Springer, Miss A. Cassidy, C. Hucken, Nathaniel Meyers, H. B. Christenson and family, Jacob Hahn, Esther Jacobs, Sarah Jacobs, William Blath, James H. Blath, and S. Schulhaffer, New-York; J. Kesme, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Robert A. Johnston, Fort Myers, Fla.

The guests who arrived at the Ocean Hotel to-day were J. B. Hardy and family, Chester, Conn.; M. S. Lebech, Herman Gleco, Nashville, Tenn.; G. M. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Otto Ogden, Millbury, Mass.; G. D. Brooks, Henry Caster, H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoyt, I. Blum, William J. Brown, A. G. Egerton, S. G. Mosely, Miss K. T. Shercock, J. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mann, N. Hirsch, J. E. Magowen, Miss F. N. Kalisch, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Magowen, B. Moral, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Flammer, M. E. Muller, S. F. Schaul, E. M. Dailey, James F. Lester, Sam Rosenthal, M. G. Rosenberg, and H. J. Gellen and family, New-York.

The guests who arrived to-day at the Howland Hotel were W. J. MacConnell, East Orange, N. J.; M. Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Browne and E. S. Browne, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. S. Madison and Ely Warner, St. Louis, Mo.; Herman King, Newark, N. J.; Charles Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bloom, Henry Vogel, E. Schatteman, A. P. Hutch, William B. Werner, Simon Bernstein, T. Dusenbury, J. M. Heyman, M. Levenson, Louis Baron, H. J. Katz, I. Seefield, Henry Hershfield, Henry Hofheimer, Dr. B. M. Redman, S. Hendricks, M. A. Donnally and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Fischer, F. W. Marson, G. E. Schloss, Daniel Frank, A. G. Jacobs, A. H. Selwyn, Michael Haas, S. Rosenfeld, Mrs. D. C. Powell, Samuel Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Simon, D. H. Oppenheim, Herbert and Walter Carr, Adam C. King, H. Heymann, Joel J. Hart, E. S. Levy, James M. Pomeroy, Miss Rose Kreiser, William M. Lyons, G. Barnard, Miss F. Davies, and A. Reuben, New-York.

EXCURSIONISTS AT NEWPORT.

Transient Visitors from Boston, Providence and Other Places.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Excursions from Providence and Boston and adjoining places, bringing hundreds, gave Newport a busy appearence to-day. With the cottagers it was a quiet day, Perry Belmont's sailing party on the Satanella being the only important social event. Mrs. E. G. H. Slater entertained this evening at dinner.

R. Dudley Winthrop of New-York is the guest of Henry A. C. Taylor.

Lady Clarke of Scotland has arrived for August. She is at Leland's Ocean House.

Other arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Hatch, G. W. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Strong and family, George R. Miner, H. L. Fleming, Theodore Roeber, W. A. Lloyd, A. A. Alden, New-York; Joseph Moore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Young, S. D. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bookman, B. R. Potter, Philadelphia; William Farrell, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. Souberbielle, A. Souberbielle, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, Chicago; W. C. Williams, Mrs. W. A. Williams, Worcester; F. S. Child, H. C. Hurlbut, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Brown, Brooklyn; Nathan H. Daniels, Burlington, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Grimes, Baltimore; H. J. Ledaux, New-Orleans; F. W. Esterbrook, Nashua, N. H.

Lady Clarke registered at the Casino today. Others who registered were R. Dudley Winthrop, Bronson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Hatch, New-York; A. Souberbielle, E. Souberbielle, London. Additional subscribers to the Casino ball to-day were Perry Belmont, Ogden Goelet, August Belmont, Buchanan Winthrop, Richard T. Wilson, and Oliver H. P. Belmont.

NEW-YORKERS IN THE ISLANDS.

Railroad and Newspaper Men Make Up a Special Party.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A party of New-York people, comprising about thirty newspaper and railroad men and their wives, enjoyed an outing among the Thousand Islands to-day as the guests of George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad; J. C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and Henry Folger, President of the Thousand Islands Steamboat Company.

Arriving at Clayton about 6 o'clock this morning, the party embarked on the steamer Empire State for the Crossmon House, where breakfast was served. After a couple of hours' ramble about the picturesque grounds adjacent to the Crossmon and Thousand Islands Houses, the excursionists boarded the fine new steamboat America and made an extended trip through the river. An elaborate dinner was served on the boat, and an agreeable period of speechmaking and jollity followed. The chief speakers were Mr. Daniels, John W. Kellar, Mr. Folger, William Leary, and Mr. Butterfield.

The Thousand Islands House entertained the party at supper, and about 9 o'clock P. M. the special cars left Clayton on their return trip to New-York.

The arrivals for the day include John A. Mapes, E. G. Pearl, Mrs. N. F. Pearl, Miss Anna Pearl, C. Moreland, Edward Owen, John McKeller, O. P. Conant, Mr. Horton, Mrs. J. P. Read, C. J. Bonner, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reed, all New-York. These are from Brooklyn: Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Follette, Miss Nettie A. House, Miss Emma D. House, Mrs. G. A. Preuss, Gladys E. Preuss, and Mrs. R. S. Preuss.

A Perfect Day at Lenox.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 4.—The weather today was perfect, with the mercury ranging from 65° to 75°. The morning was so bright that almost everybody went to church. After the morning services, as is the custom with the cottagers, they all either drove or walked down to the Post Office, which was open at noon. The Post Office is the regular Sunday rendezvous of the cottagers, where they hold a sort of outdoor reception, one of the pleasant informal features of Lenox life.

J. F. D. Lanier, who has been visiting Allen Winden, went to New-York by way of Pittsfield this afternoon. Mrs. George Turner, the daughter of Charles Lanier, is at the Lanier country place.

Chauncey M. Depew of Buffalo, nephew of Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, who has been in Lenox this week, has gone to New-York, and will return to Buffalo early next week. Miss Mildred Devereux has gone to Saratoga for a few weeks' visit; the rest of the family go on this week. This afternoon has been given up to driving, and a number of the young women have been out in their traps. There are some informal dinner parties this evening.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Prof. Warren T. Webster.

Prof. Warren T. Webster, who for years had been attached to the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, died at his home, 394A Lafayette Avenue, in that city, Saturday. He was a second cousin of Daniel Webster. Although he was ill during the last term of the academy, he refused to give up, and was so weak on the night of the graduating exercises that he fainted in the carriage that was taking him to the hall.

He was born in Kingston, N. H., sixty-five years ago, and was educated at the academy in that town. When he was graduated, he entered Brown University, and was graduated when he was eighteen years old. He taught school near Kingston for a short time, and then went to Huntington L. I., and later, became Principal of the High School at Auburn, Me. He went to Brooklyn in 1866, and was a teacher in the old Lockwood Academy when it was in Adelphi Street. The Adelphi Academy was the outgrowth of the Lockwood, and Prof. Webster then took up the branches of Latin and Greek, and of late years had been Superintendent of the Collegiate Department. He was Acting Principal for one year after the death of Prof. John Crombie.

It was Prof. Webster who suggested to the late Charles C. Pratt the idea of the enlargement of the Adelphi Academy, and Mr. Pratt gave about $200,000 for this work.

Prof. Webster was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, a Mason, and a Trustee of the Sanborn Seminary at Kingston, N. H. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Hattie French of Philadelphia. He attended Plymouth Church for thirteen years, and also the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. The funeral services will be held to-night, and the interment will be at Kingston, Wednesday. Prof. Webster leaves a wife.

Alexander N. Lewis.

Alexander N. Lewis, who was one of the most prominent Republicans in Brooklyn, died at Lakeville, Conn., on Saturday, of pneumonia. He lived with his wife and fourteen-year-old daughter at 79 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and had for years been known as the "Judge." His wife and daughter are ill.

Mr. Lewis was born in Rockland County, seventy-seven years ago, and in his boyhood was a clerk in a grocery store. He then became a messenger in a bank in this city, and rose to be the cashier. During the war he was appointed by President Lincoln Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District of New-York. He had also invented several articles.

He was for many years a delegate to the Republican County Committee, and was Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Republican Club, and frequently journeyed to Albany to look after bills affecting the city. He was a firm friend of Franklin Woodruff, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the Brooklyn Republican Club.

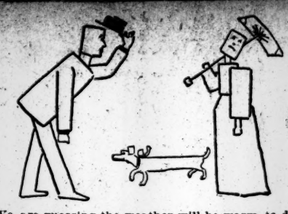
OBITUARY NOTES.

—Iver Johnson of Fitchburg, Mass., head of the firm of Iver Johnson & Co., manufacturers of the Lovell "Diamond" bicycle and firearms, died Saturday evening. He was born in Nordfjord, Norway, in 1841, and after serving an apprenticeship to a gunmaker in Bergen, came to this country, and, settling in Worcester in 1871, began the manufacture of pistols, to which he subsequently added drop forgings, breachloading rifles, bicycles, &c. He transferred his business to Fitchburg a few years ago. He was a Director in the Fitchburg National Bank. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Robert F. Hutcheson, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Virginia, died at Chase City, Va., Saturday, aged fifty-three years.

A Suicide in Bronx Park.

Policeman Charles G. Smith of the Tremont Police Station yesterday afternoon found the body of a man in Bronx Park. A paper beside the body contained part of a package of paris green. The body was doubled up, as if the man had died in great agony, and was still warm. When it was removed to the Tremont Police Station a card was found in one of the pockets containing the name of Ida Schimenz, dressmaker, of 723 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. From this clue the man was later identified as the woman's husband, Gustave Schimenz, thirty-eight years old.



We are guessing the weather will be warm to-day.

Thin clothes were neglected in July, and our stocks of alpacas, nun's cloth, serges, etc., have had opportunity to recover their symmetry after the June onslaught.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

ARTILLERY MEN NOW IN CAMP

Four Batteries and a Signal Corps—Capt. Louis Wendel as a Dispenser of Hospitality.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, Aug. 4.—To-day was a very quiet one in camp. The men of the four batteries and Signal Corps were all up at 5 o'clock this morning cleaning guns, feeding, shoeing, and cleaning their horses, and straightening out their company streets. A lecture of instruction by Major Burbank, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, was attended by all of the officers and a great many of the men.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited the camp at noon, and lasted nearly all day. The camp has entirely changed in appearance. Over 200 tents have been taken down and stored until next season, and the familiar cry of "Halt! Who goes there?" is no longer heard, as there are no sentries now, excepting around the stables and guns. The men can go and come as they please.

The number of men in camp this week is 342, without the band, which numbers 40, and the officers and men attached to headquarters. There are 234 horses, 2 dogs, and 1 cat.

The entire routine of camp has been changed for artillery week, and is as follows:

First call for reveille	4:55 A. M.
Reveille	5:00 A. M.
Assembly for roll call	Immediately after reveille
Sick call	5:15 A. M.
Stable call	Immediately after sick call
Drill call	5:20 A. M.
Recall from drill	7:30 A. M.
Mess call (breakfast)	7:35 A. M.
Assembly	8:00 A. M.
Drill call	9:00 A. M.
Recall from drill	11:30 A. M.
Mess call (dinner)	12:25 P. M.
Assembly	12:30 P. M.
First Sergeant's call	1:30 P. M.
First call for battalion parade	3:30 P. M.
Assembly	4:00 P. M.
Adjutant's call	4:05 P. M.
First call for stables	4:55 P. M.
Assembly	5:00 P. M.
Mess call (supper)	5:55 P. M.
Assembly	6:00 P. M.
First call for guard mounting	6:40 P. M.
Assembly	6:45 P. M.
First call for retreat	7:00 P. M.
Retreat	7:05 P. M.
First call for tattoo	9:50 P. M.
Tattoo	10:00 P. M.
Taps	11:00 P. M.

Two batteries will drill at the same time, each on its own parade. The Sixth and First Batteries are assigned to the early morning drill to-morrow, and the Second and Fifth to the forenoon drill. This order of drills will be reversed succeeding days.

For battalion parade purposes (Capt. L. L. Olmsted, Sixth Battery, commanding) First Lieut. William L. Flanagan, Second Battery, will act as Adjutant, and First Sergeant John C. Jansen, First Battery, will act as Sergeant Major.

The men of Wendel's First Battery today received their new trousers, white helmets, gauntlets, and belts. Private Frederick W. Esper was to-day appointed Lance Corporal by Capt. Wendel. This appointment is considered an honor bestowed only on those whose records are of the best.

Capt. L. L. Olmsted of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton, being a war veteran, is one of the most interesting personages in camp, and his experience is of great value to the battery he commands. Much dissatisfaction is expressed that, by request of Capt. Wilson of the Second Battery, Assistant Surgeon Arthur R. Jarrett of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has been detailed for this week to the Second Battery to act as Post Surgeon. The battery men argue that an artillery Surgeon should be Post Surgeon. Surgeon F. J. Kaufman of the Fifth Battery of Syracuse, who is senior Surgeon in the artillery of the State, claims that he is entitled to the position of Post Surgeon, and has made a complaint to headquarters.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin spent to-day at his home, returning to camp this evening. In his absence Capt. Olmstead acted as Post Commandent.

One of the most interesting things in camp to visitors this week is the tent of Capt. Louis Wendel. Every one is welcome there, and as soon as guests have been seated a "bill of fare" is produced. The Captain will allow no one, even the laborers around camp, to pass his tent without at least taking a cigar.

Mayor Horatio C. Stackpole of the Tenth Battalion, who is detailed as Post Adjutant, Col. Joseph Story, and Major Barney were entertained Friday night by the non-commissioned staff of the Twenty-second Regiment.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

It Is Practically Over, and Will Probably Be Declared Off To-day.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the Garment Workers' strike, said yesterday that the strike had not been declared off, and that it would not be until the Contractors' Association meets to-day and decided to accept the new agreement. When the members of that association and other contractors actually sign the agreement the strike will be declared off, not before.

About 5,000 men and women went to work in shops in this city, Brownsville, and Brooklyn yesterday. These Garment Workers were employed by the contractors, about 400 in number, who signed the new agreement and decided to abide by the union rules.

Business went on pleasantly in the work shops, and both contractors and workpeople were glad that, so far as they were concerned, the strike was at an end.

All was secrecy and quiet at the headquarters of the Contractors' Association, 200 East Broadway. There was a quiet meeting in progress nearly all day, but the contractors would say nothing as to what was being done, except that it had been decided to hold a meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected the contractors who are in the association will decide formally to accept the strikers' terms.

Secretary Withowski said the situation was unchanged. He admitted that he had met Schoenfeld Saturday night, but he was silent as to whether he had promised to use his own influence to end the strike. There is much discontent and disunion among the contractors. Some of them disapprove of the course pursued by Withowski.

Police Captain Grant asked him squarely late in the afternoon if the strike was off, but he hesitated and said he would let him know later. Capt. Grant reported to Acting Chief Conlin that he deemed the strike practically at an end.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

You are going to live with the things you put in your house, therefore be careful! People are influenced by those with whom they associate—why not by inanimate objects as well? Choose, therefore, furniture which is artistic.

You have your own ideas about form and color, and know whether you want slender, dainty Chippendale, or the massive carvings of the German Renaissance.

Whatever your taste in furniture, it can be gratified if you

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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NEAR BROADWAY.

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS

Owing to extensive alterations in our building we will offer 50 good second-hand Upright Pianos at greatly reduced prices for cash or on payments of only $5 per month. BARGAINS. Stool, cover, and delivery free. Call this week.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FOUND THE DAUGHTER HE THOUGHT DEAD

Appeared at Ellis Island and Saved Neuwirth from Being Sent Back.

David Neuwirth, an Austrian, forty-eight years old, arrived here Wednesday and was ordered returned to Europe by the Board of Special Inqui

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The New-York Times.

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AFTER MR. DEWEY'S SCALP

Platt Has Another Man for Secretary to the Regents.

MR. ABELL'S PART IN THE PROGRAMME

His Investigation and Its Object—Gov. Morton's Absence Quiets Republican Political Talk at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The absence from the city of Gov. Morton no doubt exerts a certain influence over the politicians of the Republican stripe who come to Albany occasionally to get their political bearings and acquire material useful in patching up fences. Private Secretary Cole comes down from Saratoga several times a week, but while he is a good listener, and can tell as good a story as any one, still he is not the Governor, and cannot give out anything authoritatively.

Assemblyman Henry E. Abell brought his sub-committee, which is "investigating" the civil service, to Albany this week, made an attempt to hold a meeting, subpoenaed witnesses, and then decided to wait for a week. The witnesses subpoenaed sat about the Assembly parlor on the day set for the meeting, but the committee failed to gather, and the witnesses departed in disgust. Mr. Abell said the committee intended to learn what the Civil Service Commissioners knew about matters and things, and that they would be subpoenaed.

An interesting rumor is circulating in connection with the appearance of this committee in Albany. It is that everything is being prepared to oust Melvil Dewey from the position of Secretary of the Regents of the University. Mr. Abell's committee, as well as being vested with the power to look over the civil service, is also clothed with authority to investigate the department of the Regents of the University. Secretary Dewey is under ten-thousand-dollar bonds for the safe keeping of the seal and books, &c., of the Regents. His alleged offense is that he has displeased the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. The charge laid at the door of Mr. Dewey is that of meddling and antagonizing the Republican party. Mr. Dewey is credited with having gained the enmity of every State officer by meddling with his department through the Legislature and otherwise, and with antagonizing the Republican Party by having inserted in the Supply bill an item for $37,000, which was subsequently expunged, for the establishment of a State printing office in the Regents' office. This the Republican boss holds to be a grievous offense, for he thinks that it has arrayed every labor organization against the party. The five-thousand-dollar salary item of advantage of the office do not figure in the calculation at all.

In connection with this rumor is the statement that ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction Andrew S. Draper, the pupil of John F. Smyth, is to be given Mr. Dewey's place. Mr. Draper is at present President of the University of Illinois. There is ground to believe that the Republican machine will carry out its plan, for the majority of the Board of Regents is Republican. It contains Hamilton Harris, Carroll E. Smith, Martin I. Townsend, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, and T. Guilford Smith. The board has the naming of its Secretary. Mr. Dewey came from the Columbia College Library to the State Library, and, though never taking an active part in politics, has always been looked upon as a Democrat.

There is but little talk over the State tickets. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Republican State officers, with the exception of Controller Roberts, will be renominated. Mr. Roberts is understood to pave the way for his deputy, William J. Morgan of Buffalo, for the place, but there appears to be much opposition to Col. Morgan from the Platt supporters and followers, and it is thought that Mr. Roberts cannot carry his point.

About the Democratic nominees, there is less talk than about the Republican. Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn is talked of in connection with the nomination for Secretary of State, and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown and Norman Chase of Albany for Attorney General. Schoharie County will urge that De Witt C. Dow be given the nomination for State Treasurer. The supporters of Mr. Dow claim recognition from the fact that Schoharie has not had a State officer since 1842, when William C. Bouck was elected Governor.

For Senator in the Twenty-seventh District Schoharie will urge the nomination of James H. Brown, the State Committeeman from that district. The district includes Hamilton, Fulton, and Montgomery Counties. For county officers in Schoharie, the names of Le Grand Van Tuyl of Gilboa for District Attorney, and of Supervisor Daniel W. Jenkins for Treasurer will go on the Democratic ticket.

From Columbia County comes the rumor that James Purcell is to succeed Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., as the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. It is also said that Mr. Purcell intends to change the time of publication of his Hudson daily newspaper from evening to morning, and to make a vigorous campaign for the county ticket.

The nomination of Edgar T. Brackett for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District over Harvey J. Donaldson, the present incumbent, has caused considerable ill-feeling among the ultra-Platt people. It is said that the fight was simply a local one, and while Mr. Platt would have preferred Mr. Donaldson's return, he had no objection to Mr. Brackett. One of the prevailing influences was that Mr. Donaldson had had the position long enough, and should give some of the other places in the district a show. The Republicans are with enough to believe that the Democrats will not nominate any one against Mr. Brackett. For the Assembly the Republicans have renominated Charles H. McNaughton of Schuylerville. The old county officers will be voted for again this Fall, the candidate for Surrogate, Silas H. Peters, having held the office for eighteen years.

Frank W. Higgins will be nominated by the Republicans of the Fiftieth Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. Chautauqua has two Assembly districts under the new apportionment, and it looks as if S. F. Nixon, who has represented the county for several terms since 1888, will be retired, and James A. Cleary nominated in one, and Jerome Babcock in the other, for Assembly by the Republicans.

Western New-York is like the Western Reserve of Ohio. There are Republican statesmen waiting for the mantle of fame to fall upon them at every turn. The greatest strife seems to be for the Judgeship, the nomination to which is in many cases equivalent to election. One of the hotbeds of contention now is the Eighth Judicial District. In this there are three Supreme Court Justiceships to be elected—one in place of Judge Lewis, whose term of office expires; one in place of Judge Spring, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Haight to the Court of Appeals bench, and one in the position created by the new Constitution. There are eight counties in the district, and each one has at least one Republican candidate, and Erie County has six. Erie County is to have two of the nominations, and the other seven counties must battle for the other one. For Buffalo's two places the more prominent of the candidates are Corporation Counsel Laughlin, Judge of the Superior Court Edward Hatch, Nathaniel W. Norton, Attorney for the New-York Central Railroad Pooley, and the perpetual candidate, Tracy C. Becker. Erie County has sixteen of the thirty-seven delegates. Chautauqua has three candidates—Judge Spring, George M. Rider, and John M. Woodward. Niagara will present the name of A. K. Porter, and Genesee the name of County Judge Safford E. North.

Otsego County Republicans are making a bold fight for County Judge Burr Mattice for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth District. The counties in this district which have representatives on the Supreme Court bench are Broome, Judge Martin; Chenango, Judge Follett; Tioga, Judge Parker, and Chemung, Judge Smith. Besides Otsego, the counties of Delaware, Schuyler, Tompkins, and Madison have no representatives, and it is thought they will throw their support to Otsego, in the hope that they will get a good turn next time. Notwithstanding that Broome County is represented, it has trotted out a candidate this year in the person of George W. Lyon. The lawyers think that the Broome County end of the district is well taken care of, having Judges in each of the abutting counties of Tioga and Chenango. Otsego men claim that their county should have the nomination from its geographical location. The county has not had a representative in the Supreme Court since Gov. Dix appointed Judge Edwin Countryman in 1873 to fill a vacancy.

SENATOR RAINES'S CANVASS.

A Desperate Struggle to Secure a Renomination.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—No Senatorial canvass in Western New-York is likely to attract more attention than that in the new Forty-second District, composed of the Counties of Wayne and Ontario. The record made by Senator John Raines at Albany last Winter has been the subject of such severe criticism and he has been assailed so vigorously by the metropolitan press that there is a general desire to know what his constituents think of him.

If John Raines could have chosen a political neighbor for his own county, it is not likely that he would have selected Wayne. It was the Republicans of Wayne who kept him out of Congress three years ago, and again last year, through the preference of the leaders there for Sereno E. Payne of Cayuga, whom the last Congressional apportionment brought into the same district with Raines. The Canandaigua man previously had represented the district composed of Steuben, Ontario, and Yates at Washington.

Raines deserved the support of Wayne last year, according to the rules that govern political bargaining, for in 1893 he threw the Ontario delegates to Charles T. Saxton, and gave him his nomination for Senator after a long dead-lock. Doubtless Saxton would have been glad to pay the debt last year had he been in a position to do so. But Saxton, though very popular with the masses of his party in Wayne and adjoining counties, has never been able to handle the county delegations. That function, since the death of John H. Camp, has been exercised by Mr. Camp's law partner, James W. Dunwell, and his lieutenants, among whom are State Committeeman B. H. Davis and R. P. Groat. These men gave the Wayne delegation to Payne, securing his renomination, but after Saxton had been nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor they took pity on Raines and permitted him to be elected Senator to fill Saxton's unexpired term. By this time the new Constitution had been adopted, and Yates County had been set off from Raines's Senatorial district, to play second fiddle to Steuben in the new Forty-first.

Then the ambition of James W. Dunwell to be a Justice of the Supreme Court had become well known, and it is claimed that assurances were given Raines by Dunwell that the Canandaigua man should be renominated for Senator in return for the support of the Ontario delegation to the Judicial Convention. It is upon this understanding that Raines relies for renomination. To carry out his part of the bargain he has caused the Ontario County Convention to be called for Aug. 13 to choose delegates to the State, Judicial, and Senatorial Conventions. Most of the caucuses will be held Saturday, Aug. 10. The date fixed is an early one for Ontario, and indicates that Senator Raines is perfectly confident of his grip on his own county.

For several years there has been a strong anti-Raines faction in Ontario, led by Frank H. Hamlin, a Canandaigua lawyer, who represented the county in the Constitutional Convention, and who is supposed to be waiting a favorable opportunity to claim further political honors. By his skillful manoeuvring Raines has usually outgeneraled Hamlin, and his recognized position as Platt's local lieutenant gives him added power at this time, when the State patronage is within Platt's gift.

The Hamlin element has not hesitated to make the most of the charge that Raines opposed the Judicial Sales bill in the interest of Richard Croker, and of the incidents that led up to the investigation concerning the Firemen's bill There appears to be little doubt that Raines will control the Ontario convention, and will send Platt delegates to Saratoga, Dunwell delegates to the Judicial Convention, and name his own Senatorial supporters.

ARRESTED WHILE PAWNING SILVERWARE

It Was Thought the Goods Were Stolen Property from Baltimore.

Detective Sergeant Reap of the Central Office yesterday arraigned Bernard Blumenthal of 261 East Fifty-second Street and James Vogel of 401 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of being suspicious persons.

Reap said that between June 21 and June 24 a set of silverware valued at $500 was stolen from W. L. Elliott of Baltimore, Md. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and a description of the stolen articles was sent to Police Headquarters in this city. The silver was bought from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and bore the marks "2,030" on the reverse of each piece.

Reap said that John Simpson, the Bowery pawnbroker, telephoned Headquarters Saturday afternoon that two men were trying to pawn five pieces of silverware answering the description of the property stolen in Baltimore. Reap hurried to the pawnshop, and arrested Blumenthal and Vogel there.

A representative from the law office of Samuel Fleischman appeared for the prisoners. He said Vogel's father was a merchant tailor of very good standing, and that the prisoner was a butcher. Vogel said that Blumenthal came to his father's house on Saturday and took dinner with them.

"Blumenthal," said he, "asked me to come down town with him. My father gave me permission, and I went to the pawnshop with him. That is all I know about the matter." Magistrate Cornell thereupon discharged Vogel.

Blumenthal, who said he was a real estate dealer, and that his brother lived at Jamaica, L. I., and he at 251 East Fifty-second Street, denied all knowledge of the Baltimore robbery. He claimed he bought the goods from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and produced an unreceipted bill from that firm in his name for five pieces of silverware, valued at $300.

Blumenthal said he bought the goods May 5 at a ninety days' dating. In the meantime, he became hard up for money, and determined to pawn the silver. He dined with Vogel's father Saturday, and asked young Vogel to go to the pawnshop with him.

Mr. Vogel senior corroborated this story as to his son going with Blumenthal, and, as Mr. Fleischman's representative said he would be responsible for Blumenthal's appearance in court if wanted, Magistrate Cornell discharged him and instructed Detective Reap to continue his investigation of the case and determine the ownership of the silver.

IMAGINES HIMSELF AN ACTOR

Hoebesch Has an Idea that He Is a Noted "Song and Dance Artist."

Joseph Hoebesch, Jr., twenty-two years old, of 143 East Fourth Street, was committed for examination as to his sanity in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on complaint of his father. The latter alleges that his son imagines he is "Harry" Howard, a "song and dance" artist and contortionist."

He also stated that his son has done no work in two years, and has frequently threatened to shoot both of his parents with a revolver that he always carries. When he was arrested Saturday night, Hoebesch drew the revolver on Policeman Stransky of the Fifth Street Station and threatened to blow his brains out.

Poolroom Men Are Held.

Thomas Barrett, proprietor; Matthew Smith, sheet writer, and John B. Davis, recorder, who were arrested in the raid of the poolroom at 51 New Street Saturday afternoon, waived examination yesterday before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court, and were held under $1,000 each for General Sessions. The nineteen men found in the place were discharged with a reprimand.

The Bancroft Sails To-day.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—The warship Bancroft will depart from her anchorage near the Manhanset House to-morrow morning. She had been expected to remain until Wednesday, but Capt. Swinburn received dispatches from Capt. Cooper of the Naval School at Annapolis to proceed at once to Newport News, thence to Annapolis, where she will arrive Saturday.

Died in Its Mother's Arms.

Mrs. Maurer of 408 East Sixty-fourth Street, while holding her child, twenty-one days old, in her arms yesterday morning, discovered that it was dead. It had not been seriously ill. The Coroners' office was notified.

THE BROOKLYN A MARVEL

In Many Respects Superior to the New-York.

MAY BE LAUNCHED IN A FEW WEEKS

The New Cruiser Will Not Go Into Commission, However, for Two Years—Improvements in Her Construction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The United States steamship Brooklyn may be launched in a few weeks at the Cramps' shipyard, where the vessel is being constructed. The naval constructors on duty in Washington say the ship can be launched within two weeks if there is necessity for such an action, but that, ordinarily, the vessel would not be removed from the ways for some months yet. When Chief Constructor Hichborn visited the yard a few days ago he said there remained much to be done on the Brooklyn, and that it would be two years probably before the ship was ready to be placed in commission. This fact, however, does not interfere with the launching, almost any day, if the managers of the shipyard have other uses for the present berth of the Brooklyn.

It will be many months, according to the Navy Department people, before the ship is placed in commission, but the launching has always been accepted as the important incident in the life of a warship, second only to the placing of a ship in commission.

In the Brooklyn will repose the triumph of naval architecture and engineering. A prototype of the New-York, being known unofficially for a time as the "New New-York," the Brooklyn is an improvement on that ship. The engines on the Brooklyn have the same power as those of the New-York, but the former ship is twenty feet longer than the latter, with lines that increase her stability, while giving a greater fore-and-aft fire to the big guns. The broadside battery of the Brooklyn has a greater radius than that battery on the New-York, being able to fire directly fore and aft. The Brooklyn carries a forecastle deck, in which there are more commodious accommodations for the crew than is the case on board the New-York. The Brooklyn is supposed to have better seagoing qualities on account of her higher freeboard, which also insures the working of the forward guns in almost any condition of the sea. Another important difference in favor of the Brooklyn is the greater coal capacity, for 500 tons more of fuel may be stored in the Brooklyn's bunkers than in the New-York's compartments. The Brooklyn will have cost this Government, when finished, $3,500,000, exclusive of armament and speed premiums.

The principal dimensions are as follows:

Length on load line, feet	400.50
Beam, extreme, feet	64.83
Draught, mean, normal, feet	24.00
Displacement, normal, tons	9,150
Displacement, trial, tons	8,150
Indicated horse power	16,000
Speed in knots, per hour	20
Total coal capacity, tons	1,620
Coal carried on normal displacement, tons	900

This vessel will have twin screws. The engines are to be of the vertical, triple-expansion type, four in number, two on each shaft, and in four water-tight compartments. The forward engines are to be readily uncoupled from the after engines for cruising at low speed. The boilers are placed in three compartments, and are seven in number, five of them being double-ended, and two single-ended. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom, and close water-tight subdivision about twelve feet above the water line. The arrangements of decks above water are to provide ample freeboard and berthing accommodations.

It is contemplated to fit two military masts with fighting tops, to carry no sail. The masts will be stowed clear of the blast of the guns, but two lifeboats must be so carried that they can be readily lowered under all conditions of weather. Protection of the hull is to be afforded by means of a steel protective deck worked from stem to stern, and supported by heavy beams. The bottom edges of this deck, amidships, are to be five feet six inches below the twenty-four foot water line, the top of the deck rising to this water line at the centre of the vessel.

On the slopes of the deck, over machinery and boilers, the armor is to be 6 inches thick; on the horizontal portions the armor is to be 3 inches thick; forward and abaft the machinery and boilers, to stem and to stern, the deck is to be at the thinnest part at least 2½ inches in thickness. Below this deck are to be placed the propelling machinery, steering gear, magazines, shell rooms, and all that is ordinarily styled "the vitals of a warship."

Protection of the hull from injury to the water line region is to be afforded by means of an armor belt 3 inches in thickness, extending the length of the machinery and boiler space, and in depth from 4 feet above the 24-foot water line, to 4 feet 3 inches below that line. Within this armor belt and skinplating, and above the armor of this belt, a band about 3½ feet wide, of cellulose, is to extend the whole length of the vessel, in depth from the armor deck to the berth deck.

It is intended to carry coal above the armor deck for a length corresponding to the inner bottom. This space between the armor deck and the deck above is to be subdivided by water-tight bulkheads into at least thirty-six coal bunkers, exclusive of cofferdam and passages. The space forward and abaft these bunkers is to be well subdivided by water-tight bulkheads for stores, &c.

A conning tower of not less than 7½ inches in thickness is to be carried in a suitable commanding position, leaving a tube to the portective deck of not less than 5 inches in thickness for the protection of speaking tubes, bell wires, &c. The battery of the vessel is to be:

Eight eight-inch breachloading rifles of 35 calibres.
Twelve five-inch breachloading rifles, rapid-fire guns.
Twelve six-pounder rapid-fire guns.
Four one-pounder rapid-fire guns.
Four machine guns.

The eight-inch guns will be mounted in four barbette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on the centre line of the vessel and one on either side of the vessel amidships. The guns in the turrets on the centre line of the ship are to have a train of 310 degrees; those in the side turrets are to fire from right ahead to right astern, or to train through an arc of 180 degrees each. The centre of the side turrets is to be distant from the centre line of the vessel about twenty-three feet. The armor forming the barbettes, which will protect the carriages, platforms, and turret machinery, is to be 8 inches in thickness for a portion at least, equivalent to the train of the guns of the respective turrets. The remaining portions may be reduced to 4 inches in thickness. Under the turrets there will be placed three-inch armor supporting tubes which will also protect the ammunition hoist.

The armor of the turrets is to be 5½ inches in thickness, and the guns are to be so mounted that they can be supplied with ammunition and loaded in any position of train. The five-inch guns are to be protected by fixed segmental shields 4 inches in thickness. The crews of these guns are to be further protected from explosive shells by splinter bulkheads 1½ inches in thickness. Protection is to be afforded the smaller guns by shields and extra side plating.

The torpedo outfit is to consist of five torpedo tubes, one in the bow and two on each side; six torpedoes and a suitable allowance of guncotton for mines and miscellaneous purposes. Provision is to be made for defense against torpedo attacks by means of steel ring nets carried by outrigger booms.

Distilling apparatus and evaporators will be fitted for fresh water supply, the allowance of water to be carried to be sufficient for fifteen days, besides water for sanitary purposes.

There will be an electric-lighting plant consisting of two divisions, each division having an engine and dynamo, and each dynamo having a rated output of 400 amperes at 80 volts. The ship will have a radius of action at full speed of 1,792 knots, and a radius of action at ten knots of 6,216 knots. The complement of officers and men will be 566 persons.

The hull and fittings were designed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair under the direction of the Chief Constructor, T. D. Wilson, United States Navy, and the machinery by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, under the direction of Engineer in Chief George W. Melville.

The vessel, in all its parts, is to be of domestic manufacture.

SUMMER DAYS AT ANNAPOLIS

Cadets Left Behind Spend Their Time in an Unexciting Pursuit of Knowledge.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—While most of the naval cadets are away on the Summer cruise, yet there is still a goodly crowd who spend the hot months in Annapolis. They stay here for instruction in practical work on land. They consist of two large divisions. First there is the engineer division of the first class. These are preparing to enter the service as engineers, are familiarly called "greasers," and number about twenty. Second, there is the whole of the second class of about fifty members.

The great piece of work of the first-class men during the Summer is the construction of engines. These are of all sizes and types. The present class is at work on, and will probably finish, a triple expansion marine engine of 100 horse power. An engine identical with it in size, power, and type was constructed by last year's class. It is used in connection with a testing machine for propellers. This consists of a large tank, in which the screw which is attached to the engine revolves. There are gauges for testing the relative results of different types of propellers.

The work done by the second class is more varied, if more elementary. A list of the various branches in which instruction is given by the head of this department, Mr. J. L. M. Boyd, who also superintends the work of the first class, includes the following: Bench work, use of machine tools, blacksmithing, boiler making, pattern making, and use of steam cutters. To facilitate instruction in these branches the class is divided into nine sub-divisions, and each take the different kinds of work at different periods, apportioned as to the relative importance of that subject.

The whole course of instruction embraces ten weeks. As an illustration of the work done by the sections, it may be well to take one section and trace it out through the whole time. The schedule of work assigns them as follows: First, second and third weeks, bench work; fourth week, steam cutters; fifth week, blacksmithing; sixth week, boiler making; seventh week, pattern making; eighth, ninth and tenth weeks, use of machine tools. The other divisions have schedules embracing the same number of subjects.

The eighth week of the schedule will begin to-day. The assignment is as follows: First, second and third sections, use of machine tools; fourth section, blacksmithing; fifth section, boiler making; sixth section, pattern making; seventh, eighth and ninth sections, bench work. There is a special arrangement of sections for instruction in the use of steam cutters.

This is, of course, the instruction in one division of the curriculum. During the season the Bancroft goes on three cruises of two weeks each. The engineers of the first class go on all of these. One-third of the second class also go on each, so that each member goes on one cruise during the Summer. Among the other branches are carpentering, seamanship, navigation, marksmanship and signaling.

FORTY-FIVE CANDIDATES FOR ONE PLACE

Great Competition for the Post of Judge Advocate in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—There are about forty-five candidates for the place of Judge Advocate in the army, which carries with it the rank of Major, and has for its duty the conduct of court-martial cases and other legal work connected with the military establishment. Most of the applications are from army officers of the line, generally of the rank of First Lieutenant or Captain, and many of them have been Acting Judges Advocate at the different department headquarters. There are three or four civilians among the candidates.

Those applicants who are considered as having the best chance are as follows: Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, now Acting Judge Advocate at Vancouver Barracks; First Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; First Lieut. E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now Acting Judge Advocate at St. Paul, Minn., but to be transferred, pursuant to an order issued yesterday, to Vancouver Barracks; First Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; Capt. A. A. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, now Acting Judge Advocate at Denver, Col.; First Lieut. Arthur Murray, First Artillery; Capt. Allen H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry; Capt. T. T. Knox, First Cavalry; Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, Second Cavalry.

While some of the applicants have had experience as Acting Judges Advocate and some have not, it is said that they all have studied law more or less since they have been in the army, and, since what is ordinarily learned as an Acting Judge Advocate of a department is only an exceedingly small portion of the necessary qualification of an efficient member of the corps, the fact of some having had service as Acting Judges Advocate will not necessarily turn the scale in their favor. More attention probably will be given to general legal ability.

DOWN FIRE ESCAPES AFTER A THIEF

Policeman Feigherty's Chase After a Man Supposed to be a Burglar.

While on duty in Park Row Saturday night, Policeman Feigherty of the Elizabeth Street Station saw a man running away from a crowd. Feigherty followed the man through to Centre Street into the hallway of 100 Centre Street to the roof, down the fire escape to some sheds in the rear. The fugitive clambered over the sheds and ran to 110 Centre Street, up to the roof of that building, again down a fire escape into a window, through the house to the street, and thence to Franklin Street, where Feigherty arrested him.

At the police station the man said he was Lawrence Macy, twenty-one years old. He said he had just arrived in the city from Chicago. Alfred Schierendorf of 645 Madison Avenue, who had followed to the station house, said he was the complainant. Schierendorf said Macy had broken into his house Saturday afternoon and had stolen a gold watch, a diamond ring, and other jewelry, valued at $500.

Schierendorf and two companions had tracked Macy down town as far as the Bowery, when Macy discovered them and fled. In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, at the request of Feigherty, Macy was remanded back to the station until to-day to admit of further evidence being secured. Schierendorf refused to say anything to reporters about the case. Macy also kept silent.

Destitute Among Strangers.

Mrs. Mary C. de Silva and her two sons—Augustus, four years old, and Frank, fourteen years old—had lodgings in the Butler Street Police Station, Brooklyn, Friday night. They are Portuguese, and were on their way from Providence, R. I., to South Carolina, where Mr. de Silva lives.

Mrs. de Silva said she had no money. Capt. Hardy sent her to the Portuguese Consul, at 102 Broad Street, this city, and after Mrs. de Silva had told her story, the Consul said he was not able to help her. She then returned to the Butler Street Station, and was turned over to the care of the Department of Charities, which will send the mother and sons to their destination to-day.

Pickpockets Caught at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Four pickpockets—three men and one woman—operated successfully in the unusually large crowd at the railroad station yesterday afternoon. They were looking for more victims when the Philadelphia express was pulling out. Detective Van Leer, single-handed, arrested two of the men after a hot fight. The woman and one man escaped. The men arrested are McGovern and Edward Laup of Philadelphia. The watches and diamonds secured by the gang were carried away by the man and woman, who escaped on the train.

Wages Increased and Force Doubled.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—R. H. Brown & Co., manufacturers of type-setting machines, have increased their force by 125 men, and run night and day to fill orders. They have increased wages 10 per cent.

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 4.—W. H. Weller, a capitalist of St. Louis, has taken charge of the pipe works in this place, and they will be started in about ten days, after lying idle for nearly two years. The capacity of the works will be doubled in a short time.

KILLED BECAUSE HE SANG

Pescento's Attempt to Join in a Concert Resented by Caldono.

SLASHED WITH A TWO-EDGED KNIFE

The Murderer Traced by Blood Marks Along a Narrow Ledge to a Room Where He Had Hidden in a Closet.

Michael Pescento, an Italian, twenty-five years old, of 24 Mulberry Street, was murdered at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the rear yard of 345 West Broadway. An hour later Acting Capt. O'Keefe of the Macdougal Street Station had the murderer, his accomplice, and all the witnesses in custody.

Pescento, who was a driver, went to visit his brother-in-law, Joseph Fertonello, at 33 Thompson Street, late Saturday night. They sat smoking and talking until after midnight. Then they walked around to West Broadway. They heard music in 345, and went in. In the yard they found Antonio Caldono and Frank Tusee. Caldono was playing on a guitar, while his companion was using a triangle. With Pescento and Fertonello was a friend, Antonio Lobinto. The three newcomers listened to the playing for a while, and then Pescento began to sing. Caldono resented this, and made an insulting remark. A fight was soon in progress.

When the fight became hot Fertonello ran out into the street. He was frightened, he said. Fertonello is about nineteen. The other man, Lobinto, who is also under arrest, will say nothing. He insists that he was not present and knows nothing about the murder. The police say Lobinto saw the murder done, and will in time prove one of their most important witnesses.

Policeman Hart of the Macdougal Street Station saw Tusee come staggering out of the yard of 345 with a man in his arms bleeding and gasping for breath. Tusee laid him on the sidewalk and started to run. Hart had him in a minute, and took him to the station house. Tusee was covered with blood, and was much frightened. He is only twenty-four years old, and looks young for his age.

Acting Captain O'Keefe and Detectives Linn and Chrystal ran to the scene of the trouble. A dozen policemen in uniform followed them. They found Pescento lying on the sidewalk nearly dead. He was unconscious. There was a wound five inches long in the left side of his throat, just missing the jugular vein. There was another cut on the left wrist, which he had evidently received trying to ward off a blow. The worst wound of all, however, was in the left side, just above the lumbar region. Here a knife had been thrust in to the hilt. The wound was bleeding internally.

Leaving one of the policemen in charge of the dying man, and sending another for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, Acting Captain O'Keefe and his two men went into No. 345 and ebgan their search for the murderer. They found that Caldono, whose name had been given to them by a bystander as having been with Lobinto, boarded in No. 345 with a man named Bovino. They found Bovino and his wife talking excitedly together. Bovino, who speaks English, told the police that Caldono had come into the place a few minutes before. He was covered with blood, and had a bloody knife in his hand. The first thing that he did on entering the room was to open the window and throw the knife out into the yard of an empty building. Then he washed himself and put on a clean shirt. Mrs. Bovino asked him what the matter was, and he said in his native tongue that he had had a row with Mike and cut him. After that he opened the window and crawled out.

There is a narrow ledge under the window, leading along from house to house. On the windowsill was the mark of a bloodstained finger. Acting Captain O'Keefe and the detectives crawled along the ledge, and by blood marks traced the murderer to No. 340. There he was found hiding in a closet.

Acting Captain O'Keefe made Caldono kneel beside his victim and tried to get the dying man to identify his assailant, but Pescento was too far gone. Caldono made no remark. He was taken to the station house, and Pescento was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

As soon as the news of the murder had spread, there was a crowd of over 500 angry Italians around the place, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police could get their man through the crowd. The extra men in uniform had to form a hollow square around Caldono.

The knife was found in the yard of No. 347. It has a double-edged blade about seven inches long, ground to a very fine point. It was covered with blood.

Pescento died at St. Vincent's Hospital at 2:45 yesterday morning. He was just conscious as he died. As he was dying he gasped three times the Italian word for beans, which is Caldono's nickname, the Italians who know him say.

Caldono and Tusee were taken handcuffed together before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. They will be taken before the Coroner this morning.

PLANTERS WILL FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST

The Hawaiians Form a Combination to Secure a Free Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian sugar planters have undertaken to form a combination which has for its object the breaking down of the American Sugar Trust, and the establishment of a free market for sugar. Nearly $1,000,000 has been subscribed by leading and influential planters, and the Spreckels Brothers of this city have been asked to join the combination. At first it was thought that the local "sugar kings" would join, but they have since refused to do so.

"P. C. Jones, a prominent American and Hawaiian politician, is at the head of the movement, I believe," said a member of the Spreckels firm to-day, "but I cannot say just what is the object of the combine. Jones is a hard worker, and, as he has money and friends, he may be successful in putting his scheme, in part, to a test."

The contract of the big planters with the American Sugar Trust, it is learned, expires in 1897. The planters do not think they are getting the benefit of the high prices charged for sugar, and they desire, before entering into an agreement, to place themselves in such a position as to be able to be independent of the Eastern and local sugar refiners. When officers have been selected to manage the affairs of the Planters' Trust, the concern will work upon a basis of 100,000 tons of sugar, and will levy an assessment of $1 per ton for the crop of 1894; $2 per ton for 1895; $2 per ton for 1896 and 1897, placing an available operating fund of $700,000 in the planters' treasury.

He Fought for Cheap Corn.

Antonio Nicolleta, a laborer, twenty-two years old, wanted some corn Saturday night. He went to the fruit stand of Frank Piro, 118 Baxter Street. The price of the corn was 2 cents an ear, but Nicolleta wanted to get it for 1 cent.

Piro, who was holding a four months' old baby in his arms, refused to sell the corn at that price. Nicolleta struck him with a lead weight and cut him badly about the head in several places. Magistrate Cornell yesterday held Nicolleta in $1,000 for trial in General Sessions.

A San Francisco Wedding.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The marriage of Dr. Victor J. Stearns and Mrs. Bridget Ramage is announced. Dr. Stearns is a prominent physician, and Mrs. Ramage is prominent in society. Mrs. Ramage brought suit against Dr. Stearns for breach of promise of marriage. Finally the two became reconciled, and the wedding is the result. Mrs. Ramage inherited a fortune from her first husband.

Insignia for the Corps of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The War Department has issued an order providing that the distinctive insignia to be worn on the undress coats of officers of the Corps of Engineers, shall be the castle and the letters, U. S., all embroidered in silver or made of silver metal, to correspond as to size and arrangement upon the collar to the insignia of other officers of the line and the staff corps.

SHOT AT A FELLOW-TENANT

William Shaughnessy Fired Twice at the Man Who Opened His Door for Him Saturday Night.

William Shaughnessy keeps a saloon at 50 Broad Street. He is only twenty-five years old, but is reputed to be wealthy. For the past month he has lived in the flat on the third floor of 19 Stuyvesant Place, but the hours he kept were such that he seldom met the other tenants in the house.

Shaughnessy went home late Saturday night, and when he reached the door, found that he had forgotten his keys. He rang the bell, and Robert Lee, who lives on the first floor, opened the door. Shaughnessy started to walk inside when Lee stopped him.

"Who are you?" he said.

"Oh, I live here," said Shaughnessy as he again attempted to effect an entrance.

"You can't give me that," said Lee. "I don't know you, and you don't get in here until the janitor has identified you. You'll just wait here till I call him."

Shaughnessy refused to wait, and pulling a revolver, pointed it at Lee, and before the latter had time to speak, fired two shots, one of which passed over Lee's left arm, and the other over his right shoulder.

As soon as Lee recovered from his surprise, he sprang at Shaughnessy, wrested the revolver from him, and thrashed him soundly.

Policemen Gill and Hogan of the Fifth Street Station were on Third Avenue when they heard the pistol shots and hurried to the place. They found Shaughnessy lying on the ground in a pool of blood, the effect of the thrashing Lee had given him. Lee insisted that the policemen arrest Shaughnessy for shooting at him, but before doing so they made an investigation and found that he did live in the house.

Shaughnessy was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

"If you can swear that Shaughnessy intentionally fired two shots at you," said the Magistrate to Lee, "I will order a complaint of felonious assault against him."

"No," replied Lee, "that I wouldn't like to say. I only know that I never felt so close to death in my life. Still, I don't bear Shaughnessy any ill will."

"Very well," said the Magistrate, and he then directed Clerk Crocheron to draw up two complaints of disorderly conduct against Shaughnessy—one for creating a disturbance, and the other for carrying a revolver without having a permit.

When imposing a fine of $10 in each case, Magistrate Flammer said to Shaughnessy: "You are getting off very easily. You might have been under heavy bail, charged with a felony but for Lee's generosity. The request that you should wait till the janitor identified you was a reasonable one, and should have been heeded."

BLIND, DESPONDENT, WANTS TO DIE

An English Professor of Languages Gropes His Way to Bellevue Hospital Suffering with Incipient Paralysis.

A blind man groped his way with a cane into Bellevue Hospital late Saturday night. He gave his name as Eugene Thorpe, and his age as forty-five. He said he was an Englishman, but had been in this country for thirteen years.

To Clerk Alexander he said: "Sir, I want to be put up to-night."

"What is the matter with you?" asked Alexander.

"I don't know," he said, "except that I am all broken up. I am ready to lie down and die. I have made a hard fight against hard luck, but it is no use."

One of the physicians was called, and after a hasty examination he said that Thorpe was suffering from alcoholism and incipient paralysis.

"Yes; I know I have been drinking," said Thorpe, as he was led away to the alcoholic ward, "but it was the only consolation left me."

The doctors were considerably interested in Thorpe, as he showed indications of refinement and education. He reluctantly talked about himself later.

He is a professor of languages, and for years was a lecturer in leading English colleges. He was the associate of many of the leading educators of England.

He suddenly became blind many years ago. The best medical skill was retained, but it was impossible to restore his sight. The friends that he had in prosperity left him after his days of usefulness were over, and he came to America. He was ready to give up the struggle, he said.

OBJECTS TO HAVING JEWS CONVERTED

Drucker Broke Up a Meeting, Declaring It an Outrage to Humanity.

Aaron Drucker's indignation has been aroused by the meetings that are held every Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Sea and Land, at Henry and Market Streets, for the purpose of converting his co-religionists to Christianity. He broke up one of the meetings a few weeks ago, and consequently, when he entered the church Saturday afternoon, Joseph Weiss, the head usher, watched him very closely.

Drucker made several attempts to get up and address the meeting, but Weiss restrained him every time, and, pulling him by his coattails, forced him to sit down. Finally, however, he got on his feet, and shouted out:

"Such meetings as this should not be held! It is an outrage to humanity! If a man is born a Jew, of true Jewish parents, he is always a Jew, and nothing can change him!"

This caused a sensation, and the meeting was broken up and

ground to pieces. In the morning he looked about and saw a ship near by. He hailed it. No answer. Getting into a boat with some of the crew, he pushed out for the mysterious craft. Getting near by, he saw through the porthole a man at a stand, as though keeping a logbook. He hailed him. No answer. He went on board the vessel and found the man sitting at the logbook, frozen to death. The logbook was dated 1762, showing that the vessel had been wandering for thirteen years among the ice. The sailors were found frozen among the hammocks, and others in the cabin. For thirteen years this ship had been carrying its burden of corpses.

"So from this Gospel craft to-day I descry voyagers for eternity. I cry, 'Ship ahoy! ship ahoy!' No answer. They float about, tossed and grounded by the icebergs of sin, hoisting no sail for heaven. I go on board. I find all asleep. It is a frozen sleep. O that my Lord Jesus would come aboard, and lay hold of the wheel and steer the craft down into the warm Gulf Stream of His mercy! Awake, thou that sleepest! Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life.

"Again: Notice that men are aroused by the most unexpected means. If Jonah had been told one year before that a heathen sea Captain would ever awaken him to a sense of danger, he would have scoffed at the idea; but here it is done. So now men in strangest ways are aroused from spiritual stupor. A profane man is brought to conviction by the shocking blasphemy of a comrade. A man attending church and hearing a sermon from the text, 'The ox knoweth his owner,' &c., goes home unimpressed; but, crossing his barnyard, an ox comes up and licks his hand, and he says, 'There it is now—' The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib,' but I do not know God.' The careless remark of a teamster has led a man to thoughtfulness and heaven. The child's remark, 'Father, they have prayers at uncle's house—why don't we have them?' has brought salvation to the dwelling.

"By strangest way and in the most unexpected manner men are awakened. The gardener of the Countess of Huntingdon was convicted of sin by hearing the Countess on the opposite side of the wall talk about Jesus. John Hardoak was aroused by a dream in which he saw the last day, and the Judge sitting, and heard his own name called with terrible emphasis: 'John Hardoak, come to judgment!' The Lord has a thousand ways of waking up Jonah. Would that the messengers of mercy might now find their way down into the sides of the ship, and that many who are unconsciously rocking in the awful tempest of their sin might hear the warning, 'What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise, and call upon thy God!'

"Again: Learn that a man may wake up too late. If, instead of sleeping, Jonah had been on his knees confessing his sins from the time he went on board the craft, I think that God would have saved him from being thrown overboard. But he woke up too late. The tempest is in full blast, and the sea, in convulsion, is lashing itself, and nothing will stop it now but the overthrow of Jonah.

"So men sometimes wake up too late. The last hour has come. The man has no more idea of dying than I have of dropping down into this monument. The rigging is all white with the foam of death. How chill the night is! 'I must die,' he says, 'yet not ready. I must push out upon this awful sea, but I have nothing with which to pay my fare. The whitecaps! The darkness! The hurricane! How long have I been sleeping? Whole days, and months and years. I am quite awake now. I see everything, but it is too late.' Invisible hands take him up. He struggles to get loose. In vain. They bring his soul to the verge. They let it down over the side. The winds howl. The sea opens its frothing jaws to swallow. He has gone forever. And while the canvas cracked and the yards rattled, and the ropes thumped, the sea took up the funeral dirge, playing with open diapason of midnight storm, 'Because I have called and ye refused, I have stretched out My hand and no man regarded, but ye have set at naught all My counsel, and would none of my reproof, I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh.'

"Now, lest any of you should make this mistake, I address you in the words of the Mediterranean sea Captain: 'What meanest thou, O sleeper? Arise, call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not.' If you have a God, you had better call upon him. Do you say, 'I have no God'? Then you had better call upon your father's God. When your father was in trouble, whom did he fly to? You heard him, in his old age, tell about some terrible exposure in a snowstorm, or at sea, or in battle, or among midnight garroters, and how he escaped. Perhaps twenty years before you were born your father made sweet acquaintance with God. There is something in the worn pages of the Bible he used to read which makes you think your father had a God. In the old religious books lying around the house, there are passages marked with a lead pencil—passages that make you think your father was not a careless man, for that, on that dark day when he lay in the back room dying, he was ready—all ready. But perhaps your father was a bad man—prayerless, and a blasphemer, and you never think of him now without a shudder. He worshipped the world, and was on appetites. If not then, I beg of you, call upon your father's God, but call on your mother's God. I think she was good. You remember when your father came home drunk late on a cold night, how patient your mother was. You heard her then pray. She used to sit by the hour meditating, and though she were thinking of some good warm place, where it never gets cold, and where the bread does not fail, and staggering steps never come. You remember her now, as she sat, in cap and spectacles, reading her Bible Sunday afternoons. What good advice she used to give you! How black and terrible the hole in the ground looked to you when, with two ropes, they let her down to rest in the graveyard! Ah! I think from your looks that I am on the right track. Awake, O sleeper, and call upon thy mother's God.

"But, perhaps, both your father and mother were depraved. Perhaps your cradle was rocked by sin and shame, and it is a wonder that from such a starting you have attained respectability. Then don't call upon the God of either of your parents, I beg of you.

"But you have children. You know God kindled those bright eyes, and rounded those healthy limbs, and set beating within that breast an immortality. Perhaps in the belief that a sorrow would be for the best, you have taught them to say an evening prayer, and when they kneel beside you, and fold their little hands, and look up, their faces all innocence and love, you know that there is a God somewhere about in the room.

"I think I am on the right track at last. Awake, O sleeper, and call upon the God of thy children. May he set these little ones to pulling at thy heart until they charm thee to the same God to whom to-night they will say their little prayers!

"But, alas! alas! some of these men and women are unmoved by the fact that their father had a God, that their mother had a God, and their children have a God, but they have no God. All pious example to them for nothing. All the Divine goodness for nothing. All warning for nothing. They are sound asleep in the side of the ship, though the sea and sky are in mad wrestle.

"Many years ago, a man, leaving his family in Massachusetts, sailed from Boston to China, to trade there. On the coast of China, in the midst of a night of storm, he made a shipwreck. The adventurer was washed up on the beach senseless—all his money gone. He had to beg in the streets of Canton to keep from starving. For two years there was no communication between himself and family. They supposed him dead. He had gone out as a Captain. He was too proud to come back as a private sailor. But after a while he choked down his pride and sailed for Boston. Arriving there, he took an evening train for the centre of the State, where he had left his family. Taking the stage from the station, and riding a score of miles, he got home. He says that, going up in front of the cottage in the bright moonlight, the place looked to him like heaven. He rapped on the window, and the affrighted servant let him in. He went up the room where his wife and child were sleeping. He did not dare to wake them for fear of the shock. Bending over to kiss his child's cheek, a tear fell upon the wife's face, and she wakened, and he said, 'Mary!' and she knew his voice, and there was an indescribable scene of welcome, and joy, and thanksgiving to God.

"To-day I know that many of you are sea-tossed, and driven by sin in a worse storm than that which came down on the coast of China, and yet I pray God that you may, like the sailor, live to get home. In the house of many mansions your friends are waiting to meet you. They are wondering why you do not come. Escaped from the shipwrecks of earth, may you at last go in! It will be a bright night—a very bright night as you put your thumb on the latch of that door. Once in, you will find the old family faces sweeter than when you last saw them, and there it will be found that he who was your father's God, and your mother's God, and your children's God, is your own most blessed Redeemer, to whom be glory and dominion throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Day vs. MacGregor. 2—Hill vs. Arapahoe Cattle and Land Company.

Class VII.—3—People, &c., vs. Brookfield. 4—Orr vs. Hackett.

Class VIII.—5—People, &c., vs. Barker. 6—Volkenning vs. Brandt. 7—Trumpbour vs. Vanderpool. 8—People, &c., vs. Bull. 9—Tilford vs. McManus. 10—Willets vs. Ryder. 11—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 12—Bureau of Prass Clippings vs. Stodard. 13—Bryant vs. Schonfeld. 14—Schumacker vs. Arrasch. 15—Cole vs. Baldwin. 16—Rolando vs. Rolando. 17—McNulty vs. Brennan. 18—John J. Mitchell Company vs. Mitchell. 19—Bogart vs. Bogart. 20—Chalfant Company vs. Shapiro. 21—Fossette vs. Brown. 22—Goode vs. Brown. 23—Clayton vs. Palmer. 24—Matter of Vienna Pressed Yeast Company. 25—Nerresleimer vs. Zabriskie. 26—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 27—Matter of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. 28—Matter of Ninth Avenue. 29—Matter of Sherman Avenue. 30—Williams vs. Sullivan. 31—Burnup vs. Fagan. 32—Bernheim vs. Levy. 33—Schramme vs. Pitcher 34—People, &c., vs. Brown et al., (twelve cases.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term. Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Cook vs. Bates. 2—Same vs. same. 3—Hosmer vs. Gano. 4—Dittmar vs. Cantrell. 5—Mehrtens vs. Conklin.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alfred Fogerty, Arthur M. Foley, Martha L. Boehmer, David Frank.

At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth A. Granade and Peter H. Hopkins.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Alter Lowenthal. 2—Abraham Ratsky. 3—Minnie Miller. 4—Giuseppe Pommilla. 5—John E. Rudick. 6—Charles Hirsch. 7—Tony Strators. 8—Nicholas Radey. 9—John Conners. 10—John McKenna. 11—Abraham S. Friedland. 12—Thomas Singleton. 13—Alfred E. Askins. 14—Maggie Brown and James Stewart. Indictments.

Pleadings.—1—Henry Ehlen. 2—Thomas W. Barnard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Louis Lutz. 2—Charles J. Donahue. 3—Walter La Maida. 4—Herman Pflomn. 5—Joseph Greenfield. 6—Cornelius Hazel and John O'Day. 7—Lizzie Farrell. 8—Domenico Abboncante. 9—Charles Janssen. 10—Henry M. Crothn. 11—James Burns and John Murphy. 12—George A. Herman. 13—Marie Tallusoho.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—Charles H. Truax. Gregory vs. Delanoy—P. L. Wilson.

Stover, J.—Ensmenger vs. Ensmenger—S. L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—John Doherty vs. Charles S. Sweetser—Henry Schmitt.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William R. Winn vs. Daniel F. Hawthorne and J. H. Longstreet—Richard P. Lyden. The Railway Advertising Company vs. Alice V. Hackett—George M. Boynton.

TO-DAY'S SALES OF REALTY

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck referee, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 39.5 1-7 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 39.5 1-7 by 80, two five-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,730.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, two actions, Henry W. Sackett referee, 115 and 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 262.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 31.3 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $2,575; on prior mortgage on each, $32,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $12,835.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward De Witt referee, 64 and 66 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 113.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 36 by 100.9½, two six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $72,625.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 68 Pike Street, west side, 94.5¾ feet south of Monroe Street, 25.4¾ by 62.3¾ by 25.6½ by 61.5¾, two-story brick and frame building.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as resettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, more nearly, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the chartered and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Notice is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such coupon value as shall be equivalent to the price or amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
Special Master Commissioner.

ap29-law15wM

City Real Estate for Sale.

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commodious ground-floor offices suitable for BANKING, INSURANCE, or similar occupations. Can be rented as a whole or in part. For plans and further particulars

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32d St., NO. 10 EAST.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, stone-front, twenty-two feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

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City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY OR OCT. 1. LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Six and seven large light rooms and bath;
first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heat.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

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EVERY ROOM DIRECTLY LIGHTED.
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Elevators, steam heat, hallboys.
RENTS $800 TO $1,500.

Also apartments, four rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife or two bachelors.
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BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE elegantly appointed, superbly located Cumberland Building, Broadway, 20th Av., and 22d St.; rents, $500 up, including heat, light, and service; elevator all night. Apply on premises or to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Great Britain (except London) and Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium, direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Plymouth, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Southampton, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam."

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Santhemon; at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathcarron, (letters must be directed "per Strathcarron";) at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Arabia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Trinidad.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1895.

Readers
OF
THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ANNA MARY QUICKE, plaintiff, against DUNCAN C. McKINLAY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet five inches to said northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 19, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 8th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated August 1st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HARRY P. BARTLETT v. PHEBE J. KENT.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New-York City which on a certain map entitled "Map of 339 Lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, 24th Ward, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster," surveyed by George C. Hollerith, dated New-York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick P. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madeline Pierce, dated December 16th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, December 20th, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,423, in Section 13, on the Land Map of the City of New-York, and a copy of which map was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, is known and designated by the lot number sixty-five (65).—Dated New-York, July 27th, 1895. FRANK D. PAVEY, Referee.

WARREN S. BARTLETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., New-York City.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, for private families. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co.,
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SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.
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The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the **Quebec Steamship Company** will leave **New-York** on Wednesday, **August 7**, for a delightful 14-day **Cruise** on the **Bay of Fundy**, the **St. Lawrence**, the **Saguenay**, etc. **A few berths still vacant.**

Apply at once for accommodation and free descriptive programme. Passage from **New-York** to **St. John, N. B.; Yarmouth, N. S.; Halifax, N. S.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Balhousie, Etc.** Rates on application.

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24TH SEASON.

By the SS. Belgic from San Francisco, Aug. 24, the first party of this season will leave for a Grand Tour

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visiting, in a leisurely manner, the chief places and objects of interest in **Japan, China**, the **Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe**, etc. Illustrated programme free from

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TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 6 A.M. | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M.
Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umoria, Sept. 7, 8 A.M.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli ..Sat., Aug. 10, 6 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached on Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, Aug. 3.
For Freight and Passage apply to
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Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco;

CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Aug. 6
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 9
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 13
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Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM	Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM		
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM	Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM		
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM		
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M	Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM		

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

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TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM		Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M	
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM		Werra,